INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 46-- BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 22 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
2[illegible] Feb.	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana *	8427
11th Apr.	Domala *	8141

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
27th Feb.	Tamatsu M*	Straits and Japan.
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
4th "	Alipore ..	Straits China & Japan.
12th "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th "	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
22nd Feb.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th "	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
27th "	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., [illegible], Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	17 "	3 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "
*Sciyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 "
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 "	12 "
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 "
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr	18 "

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7. Mar.	24 Mar.
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 "	7 April
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	4 Apr.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	20 Mar.	28 Mar.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 20279, 23738.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.

J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.

Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street BOMBAY.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.

Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED 1880)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO Manager.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED.

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mangaon, BOMBAY. 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 1s Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.

W. Life End

Rs. 22-1|2 Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

WANTED.

WANTED—A pair of smooth FOX-TERRIER pups. Communicate with price, photo age and pedigree to Box No. 2247. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" T 31523.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA. A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. P S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay. T 31579

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 20206 in respect of 25 Ordinary Shares Nos. 514786 to 514790, 366700 to 366704, 366690 to 366694 and 241887 to 241896 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Banoobai Cursedji Fitter, has been LOST, MISLAID or STOLEN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 21st February, 1929.

R1472

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division, U. P.,
Bareilly.
31722

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEV CORP. LTD.

NOTICE OF THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 6TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1929, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) to receive and adopt the Audited Statements of accounts for the period ending 30th June 1928, to declare dividend, to appoint Auditors etc.

By order of the Board.
CHUNILAL & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1929.

31800

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court ON THE SECOND FLOOR on Monday morning, the 25th February, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court ON THE FIRST FLOOR on Monday morning, the 25th February, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 21st February, 1929.

31833

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the appointment of a Municipal Auditor under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1930. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 7,500 per annum. Persons already in Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

Applicants are requested to state age, qualifications, experience and present employment, if any, and to send COPIES ONLY of certificates with their applications which should reach the undersigned not later than the 11th March, 1929.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 21st February, 1929.

31834

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC., BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st March 1929, the Crew system of checking tickets, etc., which is now in force on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this Railway, will be extended to the sections Bhusawal to Badnera and Bhusawal to Harda excluding the sections Murtizapur (exclusive) to Ellichpur and Murtizapur (exclusive) to Yeotmal of the C. P. Railways.

2. Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 65 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.

3. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that Section 69 of the Indian Railway Act authorises the collection of tickets prior to the arrival of a passenger at his destination.

4. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

5. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

6. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer-in-Charge, of Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th February 1929.

31799

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF FLOOD LIGHT MASTS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

THE AGENT G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specification, drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Flood Light Masts for Electric Lighting." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Actg. G. I. P. Railway.

12th February, 1929.

31793

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NARAYANJI UMARSINH CHOTHANI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent and married ..... Deceased.

(1) RAGHAVJI PURSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at New Chinch Bunder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) VELJI LAKHAMSEY NAPPOO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (3) SHIVJI KESHAVJI, of Latoor, in the Territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, a Commission Agent, residing at Latoor, as Executors according to the tenor of the said Will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-nine and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of February, 1929.

Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

31832

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT PEDDAR ROAD AND ARAB LANE, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928 re: Estate of late Mr. Miehari, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 11th March next at 5 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of free-hold land with the Bungalow, messuage, tenement and other buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Peddar Road, admeasuring about 8557 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New Nos. 853, 2164, 2173, 3009, 2133, New Survey Nos. 7125, 7129 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3481(1), 3481(2), Street Nos. 10—12 and bounded on the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama, on the East by Peddar Road, on the South by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia and on the West partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and partly by the property of the late Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia.

On FRIDAY, the 15th March next at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of a passage leading to Grant Road, admeasuring about 3122 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 545, New No. 14085, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 6950 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 4193-94, Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded on the East partly by the Salt bath ground of Cursetji Jamshedji Saklatwalla and partly by vacant ground of Bohra Moosaji, on the West by a passage leading to Grant Road, on the North by the vacant ground belonging to Hormusji Dorabji and on the South by the property of Fohra Ebrahim Abdul Karim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorney for the Receiver or to the under Signed.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY at 5-30 p. m.
A. STROK
Presents
BENNO MOISEIWITSCH
The Supreme Genius of The Piano.

MADAN THEATRES LD.
Present at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, February 23rd at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, February 24th at 4-30 p.m.
MUMTAZ BEGUM
The Famous Songstress from Indore
Tickets purchased for the Concerts previously advertised should be exchanged
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ELINOR GLYN'S
Mightiest Love Story:
IT
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE IN 7 REELS.
Featuring a Stellar Cast, including the Screen's Vivacious Beauty.
CLARA BOW
Fascinating Story of a Flippant Flapper who lures all with her gifted power

MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY At 8-15 and 10 P.M.
A RIOT OF HILARITY
IN THESE RIOTOUS TIMES
SYD CHAPLIN
In Meek Pursuit of
THE MISSING LINK
Chased by Lions, kissed by Chimpanzee, pursued by Cannibal Head-Hunters, our Hero gets his Thrills—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-night at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
An Epochal Event in the Entertainment History of Bombay.
CARL LAEMMLE'S
100 per cent.
TALKING PICTURE
THE MELODY OF LOVE
with
WALTER PIDGEON
MILDRED HARRIS & JANE WINTON
Voices Give it the Breath of Life!
THE TALK OF THE TOWN!
SEE
HEAR
AND MARVEL
AT THE
VITAPHONE
VITAPHONE
AND
MOVIETONE
MOVIETONE
ALSO SEE AND HEAR,
MOVIETONE SPECIALITIES
A Universal Vaudeville Novelty
BAILEY AND BAYNUM
IN
THE GLOBE TROTTERS.
Booking at the Theatre

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT ONLY
AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

and the Irresistible Trio
THE
ROMPS
Delightful Songs and Dances.
NEXT SATURDAY—
REX INGRAM'S Great New Production
The GARDEN OF ALLAH

A Metro Goldwyn Picture
With SPECIAL MUSIC.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO., Publishers, Madras.

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BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The local market opened at Rs. 356/12 for Broach A./M. delivery and steadily improved on buying by option dealers, Jobbers and covering by shorts influenced by rumours of a bullish Indian Cotton Crop Report showing total crop 53 to 54 lacs of bales. There is nothing definite a when this estimate will be released but last year at this time it was announced on the 24th Feb. The last Indian Government estimate for All India Cotton crop was 5,995,000 Bales. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A. M.	358/8
Broach J. A.	366
Oomra Mar	318
Oomra May	321
Bengal Mar.	268/8
Bengal May	275

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

February	25.70—3.30
May	234.10 1.30
August	233.30—1.10

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Bengal 266 March
Bengal 273 May
Broach 357 April/May
Broach 364 J/A.
Oomra 316 March
Oomra 319 May

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	278	273	265	258
Sindh	280	275	267	260
Punjab	276	271	263	256
Rajputana	277	272	264	257
Broach		369	364	359
Oomra No. 3	326	321	315	305
C. P. No. 1	346	341	335	325
C. P. No. 2	336	331	325	315
Khandesh			294	284

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

100 Moon Mill Sailu 288
100 P R Vakharia Berar 286
100 Do. Darwah 295
100 Volkart Bros. Veraval 267
100 Do. Sindhurni 282
100 Do. Dhulia 270
100 Moon Mill Mandusar 320
100 H Nenshi & Co. Berar 301
100 Japan A Co. Sailu 288
100 Do. Shenabad 295
100 Currimbhai Nimbahera 245 Old
100 C V Jagivan & Co. Pandhorpur 302

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	283	
Bengal Fine	278	
Bengal FG.	270	240/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine	278	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	240/45
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315/20
Nagpur Savner Fine	330/35	320/25
Yeotmal Fine	320/25	305/15
Arvi Fine	325/27	300/15
Amraoti Fine	315/20	305
Khamgaon Akola Fine	315/20	285/95
Mulkapur Fine	300	275/80
Khandesh Fine	290	260/65
Muthia Fine	280	265/70
Muthia FG.	275	235/55
Nanded/Purna FG.G.S	340/45	305
Purna FG.GS.	325	305
Parbhani/Sailu FG.GS.	320	305
Indro/Ujjain Fine	315	300/305
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315/20	295/300
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		Old
Broach FG.		
Westerns MG.		325
Cambodia	405/400	
Miraj/Sangli		360
Compta Good		560
Jinja	515	
Busoga	525	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	211	288,608	206,064
Central India	304	162707	188,073
Barsi & Nagar	1,123	145,221	201,763
Hyderabad-Gaorani	51	52,795	83,415
Berar		473,887	419,086
Central Provinces	102	232,114	179,810
Total Oomras	1,791	1,305,332	1,278,211
Dholera		54,200	65,295
N.-W. Provinces		54,705	60,559
Rajputana		22,433	27,294
Sind-Punjab	231	41,909	113,157
Broach	251	12,881	2,615
Coompta & Dharwar	49	11,054	3,976
Westerns-Northerns	47	10,649	3,808
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	92	4,856	8,018
Persian		816	3,294
American		2,495	22,098
Egyptian & African	54	18,551	11,137
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	10		64
Total	2,515	1,539,892	1,599,521

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 21.
1st Sept. to 14th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	This year Yesterday	Last year
Europe	3,504 399,830	296,371
Japan & China	7,760 671,662	487,684
Coast Ports	100 9,719	10,865
Upcountry by Rail	53,778	41,033
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	70,954	31,625
Total	11,364 12,05,937	8,11,578

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hentz:—"March liquidation continues but spot houses buying this month otherwise dull but steady. Market has been quiet but study. March liquidatory has already been large, but well absorbed by trade buying. Expect generally tendency to be upward and would prefer operating on the bull side."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect advance after first notice day 26th, Feb."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Market featureless steady undertone."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet and featureless."

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable dated 20th Inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs Hornby Hormelryk and Co.

New York cables spot firm taking March China, Japan buying spot in South"

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have receiver the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

10-30 A. M.:—"March liquidation in all markets, but undertone steady."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 20th inst.:—

Long liquidation of near positions was the only feature.

N. Y. Market highest 19.99 (opening lowest 19.95 (12-55 a.m).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 20.

March	19.98	—.01
May	20.04	—.01
July	19.74	—.02
October	19.65	—
December	19.59	+.04
Middling Spot	20.25	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 20.

March	19.25	—.05
May	19.44	—.01
Middling Spot	19.00	—.09

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 20.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.97
May	20.03
July	19.73
New York, Noon Call.	
March	19.96
May	20.02
July	19.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 22,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

	Opening	Closing	
February		10.13	—.03
March	10.19	10.19	—.03
April		10.24	—.02
May	10.32	1032	—.02
June		10.32	—.02
July	10.34	10.35	—.01
August		10.31	—.01
September		10.28	—
October	10.24	10.25	+.01
November		10.23	+.01
December		10.23	+.01
January	10.21	1022	+.01
February		10.22	+.01
Middling Spot		10.13	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100 Bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20

Scinde, Fully Good	7.15	—.05
Scinde, Fine	7.40	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.65	—.03
Bengal, Good	6.90	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.15	—.05
Bengal Fine	7.40	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.50	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80	—.05
Oomra, Fine	8.10	—.03
Broach, Fully Good	8.65	
Broach, Fine	8.90	
Broach Superfine	9.15	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 20

February	17.11	—.06
March	17.30	—.06
April	17.53	—.06
May	17.70	—.06
June	17.70	—.06
July	18.00	—.05
August	18.01	—.05
September	18.07	—.05
October	18.11	—.03
November	18.19	+.02
December	18.18	+.02
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	17.90	+.05

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 20.

Copper, Braziers,	£91-3/4
Yellow Metal	£72-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£221-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London Feb. 20.

Rouzrio Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/6 Feb. S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. 28/- Afloat. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Feb. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept per cwt.	12/3
Oct/Dec., per cwt	12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept per cwt.	12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/5

LONDON RUBBER.

London Feb. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Spot — Standard, Ribbed, lb. 1/0-7/16 Seller.

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 20.

Silver.—Market is very quiet.

Spot	25-13/16
Forward,	25-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London Feb. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Feb. 20.

Interest, Day to day Loan	1-3/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.95
T.T. Madrid on London	31.46
T.T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.28
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

Liverpool, Feb. 20.

Cotton, Bombay, ton:—	
Shipment sellers Feb/Mar	£8/17/6
Castorseed, Bombay ton.	
Shipment sellers Feb/Mar	£19/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—	
Shipment buyers Feb/Mar	£18/15/0

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—	
Shipment value Feb/Mar	£19/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—	
Shipment value Apl/May	£18/10/0
Linseed La Plata C. I. F. ton.	£15:17:6

Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers to Hull.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £20:0:0 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927.28
Receipts to date	20/2/29 8086000	7036000
,, Yesterday do.	22000	8000
Exports to date do.	5947000	5119000
Stock at Ports	15/2//29 2104000	2191000
,, Interior Towns do.	966000	1049000
,, Liverpool	15/2/29 1088000	770000
Visible Supply	15/2/29 5290000	5313000
Quantity in Sight do.	12962000	11565000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day and the prices both for ready and forward positions are early unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13.9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/5 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Gazana Rs. 8/3/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment January Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment February Rs. 8/4/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/5/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 8/4 per cwt FBH.
B R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/6 per cwt FBH
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

	Cwts.
Wheat	26,114
Linseed	1,137
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,860
Gingellyseeds	297
Poppyseeds	57
Groundnuts	24,184
Castorseed	8,780
Rice	68,563
Myrabollams	3,492
Cottonseed	17,190
Gram	891
Joowar	1,135
Maize	40
Barley	160
Bajree	2,140
Coal	1,723 tons.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 21.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/32 Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 31/32 March
Banks Selling T T 1/6 29/32 May/June
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 2/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1-6-11-32 Feb/March
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/16 April

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268 1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 123 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 120 3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 171 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 5/8 21st inst.
London/Japan 1/10 9/32 21st inst.
London/Paris 124.25 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Firm.
Gold £4/4/10-3/4 19th inst £4/4/11-1/4 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 7/8 19th inst. 25 13/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 7/8 19th inst. 25 13/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55-1/2 19th inst. 56 1/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 5 5/16 per cent 19th inst. 5 5/16 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5 3/8 per cent 19th inst. 5 3/8 per cent 20th inst.
Imperial Banks Rate 8 per cent Bank of England Rate 5 -1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/2 per cent 2 mos 6-1/2 per cent 6 mos 5-1/2 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India bought. China sold. Very little business doing. Don't expect much further decline.

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

London Ready 25/14
London Ftrward 25/14
America Cent 56/2
China Op. 2/6/10, Cl. 2/6/10
Ready 58/4
Magh Op. 58/6, Hi. 58/8, Lo. 58/4, 6 p.m. 58/4
Falgune Op. 58/10, Hi. 58/12, Lo. 58/8, 6 p.m. 58/8
Tejimundi -/2/

GOLD.

Ready 21/10
Magh 21/8/9
Falgune 21/7/9
National City 21/12
N. Manordass 21/11
N. Motilal 21/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 22.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/8
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/4
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/6
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 103/11
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193: Rs. 103/4
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 82/6
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/6
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 81/6
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Forward Rates 1st March Sett.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6/6 1945/55 Rs. 103/11/6
Tone of Market.—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Feb. 21.

3 Months Discounts 5 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 6 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months.—4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

General Wave of Selling

TATA STEEL REACH NEW LOW LEVEL

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Bombay Stock Exchange ruled easy today. Every scrip registered a decline in price. There was some short covering but offerings were large enough to sustain any Currimbhoy groups showed particular weakness. Tata Steel shares reached new low level with a fairly large turnover of business Hydros touched 1101/ Burmahs closed eary. Cements were somewhat steady. There was some improvement in shipping shares at the opening but was lost later on.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 880,78,75,71,76
Century 392,90,87,85,89,90-10
Colaba 133-2,32
Crescent 132,30
Fazul 760,56,50,47,43,47,46
Indore 388,87,88
Madhowji 48
Nagpur 480,83,82,89
New Great 227,26,25
Pearl 480, 75,72,68,71,72,71
Simplex 70,66
Swadeshi 436,35,32,31,33
Burma 786, 83-2,82,89,82
Hydro 1108,5,2,1-14,5,2,3,5
Tram 148
Def. 247,46,43,41-14 38,44,43-2
Ord. 71,70-12,6 4,69-14,10,70
Bundi 20-12, 21-4, 20,12,14
Indian 330,28,27,30,31
Katni Ord. 225,22
Alcock 300,297,95

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 347/8
Apollo 50 nil, 5/4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 76-4
Bombay Cotton 500 nil 170
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 876/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 380/10
Central India 100f 483/12
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land Mill 100 100, 132/8
Coorla 100 7f 158/12
Crescent 100 9f 130
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 200
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 22-8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 250 746/4
Finlay 100 10y 107/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 128/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 225
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1270
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388/12
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 14
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Kohinoor 10/ 13/0/0y 195
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1490
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 48/12
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Manekjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 75.
Minerva 80 nil 78.
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1185.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5 +2f x.d. 166/4
New City of Bombay 100 nil 95
New Great Eastern 200 10y 225
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 240 10f 471/4
Phoenix 100 20y 350
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 67-8.
Sholapur 1000 120f 5720
Simplex 250 nil 66/4
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 10.
Swadesh 100 10f 433/12
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 50
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100
Baroda 50 3f 78 8
Central 250 0/9 22 by 4
Eastern £5 4sh 91.
Imperial 500 40f x d. 1410
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 342/8
Union 5/4/3-11-6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/4f 20/14
Central India Mining 9
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
India Cement 200 nil 331/4
New India Assurance 5 1y 21/8
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 850
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12-14
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/8 20
United Cement 100 6y 92

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11 6f 812/8
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/6f 127-8.
Central Portland 99
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/5y 92
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 10-9
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 81
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 91.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 671/4
Upper Sind 100 nil 84-8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138-1.
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 565
Bombay Tramway Ordy. 50 2/81 149/6
Tata Hydro Electric 0 1,000 40f 1495
Tata Power 0 1000 nil 480
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 145.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 227-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 275.
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21/6
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2100
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 295
Attock Oil £1 nil 40.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co Ordy. 250 12/8y 218/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Coronation 125 782/8
Do. Contributory 50 12f 280
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0 4/11
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6 1 12
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 213-8
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 12/6
Tata Construction 30 4y 50
Tata Iron (ordinary) 35 1y 70
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 243/2
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 54/8

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 57.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/14.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £105.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

Mar close at 9s. 2 1/2d.
May close at 9s. 5 3/8d.
July close at 9s. 8 3/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 128 5/8 cents.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 21

Casterseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/13. Highest Rs. 53/13. Closing Rs. 53/7/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12/7 1/2. Lowest Rs. 4/12/6. Closing Rs. 4/12/7 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/12. Highest Rs. 54/- Closing Rs. 53/15.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 56/8. Highest Rs. 56/13. Closing Rs. 56/11.

!! TO-MORROW !!
GRAND ATTRACTION
First Time in Bombay
PILGRIMS
OF
LOVE
PRODUCED BY
Photo-play Syndicate (Calcutta)
ROMANCE--LOVE--THRILLS
Story depicting the slave trade which was going on in ancient time.
Stars—Cultured and Educated
To Be Screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
NEW CHARNI ROAD
From Sat. 26th inst.

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Film— Enemy of Teeth

To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-24-B

TERRIBLE TUBE DISASTER

Weaker Passengers Trampled On In Mad Scramble

LONDON, Feb. 21.

New York—It transpires that four trains crammed with two thousand New Yorkers returning to their homes were concerned in the tube disaster mentioned in yesterday's message. Twelve injured persons are still in hospital. The Transit Commissioner states that as a result of enquiry he has come to conclusion that a short circuit and a fire on the track were responsible for the mishap.

THE WEAK TRAMPLED ON BY THE STRONG.

There were thousand passengers on board the train. Many had their clothes torn off in a mad scramble to escape. When windows of the train were opened to let out smoke, flames appeared, and men and women clawed one another. In the mad scramble the weaker were trampled on. Several passengers say they saw pools of blazing oil in the tunnel.

Some quarters are disposed to blame the railway company as the roadbed of the tunnel was found covered with grease oil and papers which, it is believed, sparks from the brakes or a lighted cigarette may have ignited. It appears that the driver of the first train, finding flames ahead of him, attempted to drive through, but the train stopped halfway. Smoke, acrid fumes, evergrowing heat, and finally flames outside the windows caused painics among the passengers. Women screamed, knelt on the floor and prayed, and men shouted, cursed and smashed windows to get air. Finally police and firemen arrived and forced open doors of the rear coach, enabling the imprisoned persons to escape.—Reuter's Special.

"THE HINDU"

Carries REGULARLY a far greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in

SOUTHERN INDIA

is thus, judged by the use made of its columns, the most POPULAR, as well as the most powerful, of all advertising media in this country.

Profit by the experience of the leading national advertisers, and place "THE HINDU" first in your appropriation.

THE MANAGER, 100, Mount Road, MADRAS, S. India.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIO

—:o:—

TWO MORE INDIAN CANDIDATES

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Besides Mr. Saklatvala there are going to be at least two more Indian candidates in the coming British general election. One is Mr. A. Yusuf Ali who since his retirement from the Indian Civil Service is residing in London and has been engaged in writing books on Indian history. Mr. Yusuf Ali has been offered choice of a seat among four constituencies. One in Greater Lonron by the Labour Party under whose signature he will be running.

Another candidate is from the Kenya National Congress which has decided to send its nominee from Nairobi to represent grievances of Kenya Indians. It is understood their nominee will run as an Independent with Communist support or as a fulfledged Communist. Mr. Saklatvala who was asked to make enquiries says that there will be no legal difficulties regarding eligibility of a Kenya British Indian subject for candidature in the British general election.—"Forward" Special Cable.

GENERAL BUDGET

—:o:—

TO BE PRESENTED ON THURSDAY NEXT AT 5 P. M.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Mr. Crerar announcing the forthcoming business said the General Budget would be presented at five in the afternoon on the 28th instant. There will be no sitting on the 1st and 2nd of March. General discussion of budget has been fixed for the 4th and 5th March by the Governor General and 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th (or 14th) and 15th for the voting on demands for grants.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas opened the general debate on the Railway Budget.—A. P.

MR. HAJI'S BILL FOR REBATES

—:o:—

THE DIVISION LIST

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The following is the Division list on Haji's motion to refer the Deferred Rebates Abolition Bill to the Select Committee:—

52 Ayes:—Mr. Jogiah Naidu, Mr. Doraswami Iyengar, Mr. Shunmukham Chetty, Mr. Sesha Iyengar, Mr. Murtuza, Mr. M. A. Acharya, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Pande, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Haji, Mr. Belvi, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. N. C. Chunder, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. S. C. Misra, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. T. B. Roy, Mr. Motilal Nehru, Pandit Kunzru, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Birla, Mr. Iswarsaran, Yusuf Imam, Kidwai, Thakurdas Bhargava, Lala Hansraj, Dewan Chamanlal, Shah Nawaz, Rajan Baksh Shah, Golab Singh, Narayanprasad Singh, Gayaprasad Singh, Nilkanth Das, Rajib Ranjan Singh, Siddeswaraprasad Singh, Ganganand Singh, Ramnarain Singh, Badiuzzaman, Mohamed Shafee, Dr. Moonji, C. P. Wisra, Siddique, Phoolan, Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Rangbihari Lal, Aney.

Noes:—42. Alexander, Sykes, Cocke, Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Col. Crawford Gavin Jones, Mr. Chalmers, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir George Rainy, The Hon. Mr. Crerar, Sir George Schuster, Sir Denys Bray, Graham, Mr. Young, Bajai, Sams, Parsons, Shillady, S. Lal, Mr. Coatman, Sanjiva Raw, V. P. Rao, Bower, Webb, Allison, French, Mukerjee, Keane, Abdul Aziz, S. N. Singh, G. A. Khan, Cosgrave, Stevenson, Sir Bomanji Dalal, K. C. Roy, S. C. Mukerjee, Yamin Khan, Jowhar Singh, Asrafuddin, Sir James Simpson, Rev. Chatterjee.—Free Press

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—29/3 Mar/Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Bombay, cwt. 29/6 May/Aug. delivery. Sellers.

POSITION OF BROACH CONTRACT

—:o:—

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF STAPLE COTTON

Bombay, Feb 21.

With regard to the report of Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 6th inst. under the heading "Position of Broach Contract," a dealer in ready cotton who claims to be in close touch with the present situation writes as under:—

Comptah Cotton is not tenderable under Broach Contract. Thus total arrivals of tenderable cotton will be reduced by about a lakh of bales a total of 6 1/4 lakhs. The probable requirements of local mills stated to be 4 1/2 to 5 lakhs of bales are a little more. However, assuming 4 1/2 lakhs of bales as correct, there are other staple cottons such as Comptha, Cambodia, Southerns and Tinnevelly styles which can very well meet the demands of staple requirements of local mil's. Thus the supply of these styles will lessen the demand of tenderable cotton against Broach Contract. Over and above this, no less than 75,000 bales of American Cotton is expected to be imported in Bom[illegible] there is little or no fear for the shortage of staple Cotton in Bombay.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Messrs P. Chrystal & Co.,

Since we wrote our report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	March	May	Oct.
New York 13/2/29	20.03	20.12	19.68
New York 20/2/29	19.98	20.04	19.65
	—.05	—.08	—.03
Liverpool 13/2/29	10.24	1033	10.26
Liverpool 20/2/29	10.19	10.32	10.25
	—.05	—.01	—.01

We have had another week of very dull and uninteresting markets, the highest price for March New York having been 20.17 and the lowest 19.88. The heavy American consumption figure of 668,000 bales for January failed to cause any enthusiams. It would appear as if the strength of the American statistical position is being neutralised by the bearish influence of the increases in the Bank rates in America and England. These increases may further postpone the entry into the cotton market of the speculator. This season so far has been a most disappointing one for the bulls and it now looks as if he will not have another innings until such time as he may be able to make capital out of reports of the next crop. In the meantime we do not expect any decline of consequence as the supply position is sound, and trade interest will be able to take care of the balance of the old crop.

Over the week our Broach and Oomra hedge contracts have declined about Rs. 5 whilst the Bengal contracts have advanced about Rs. 2. We are glad to report much more settled conditions in Bombay and the booking by the Railway Companies from upcountry has again been resumed. All Mills are working, but in most cases with a reduced staff. Local demand for cloth and yran has been dull and our Mill friends have not been active buyers of cotton. Exporters report a some what better demand but mostly for our lower grades of which there is an abundant supply. As we expected there is very little demand for Broach as this style of cotton is still too dear as compared with other descriptions. Meantime stocks in Bombay and in upcountry Stations tre steadily accumulating. The recent increase in the local Bank rate to 8 per cent makes the carrying of stocks an expensive business. We look for a sagging market in Bombay and a further widening of the parity between here and America.

SALE OF TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 20th February, 1929, tenders to the amount of £50,000 at 1s. 6 1/32d. and £11,615,000 at 1s. 6d. were received. Tenders at 1s. 6 1/32d. were accepted in full and at 1s. 6d. were allotted approximately 8 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 27th February 1929, on the same conditions.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18-1/2.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 21.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
Teyo potdar	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.		
Standard	Per lb	1 3 0
Century 91/1/2-92-1/2		1 3 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 0
David	,,	1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh		1 0 0
LONG CLOTH. +Quality,		
Swan Firday	,,	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in		
Textile (Hand) Per lb.		0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 6
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 3
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jacob		1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon, Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 6
GABRUN No. 5124		
Hindustan	,,	
E. D. Rachael	,,	
MARKIN JAPAN		
4488	,,	13 0 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
8898	,,	11 0 0
9797	,,	9 8 0
44000	,,	9 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	perlb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor		
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.	Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	per lb.	1 1 6
China	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 3
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplex	,,	1 0 3
	Yards 10	
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	0 0 0
Moon	,,	0 0 0
Phoenix	,,	0 0 0
Maher	,,	0 0 0
Simplex	,,	0 0 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London Feb. 20.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£21-7/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£145-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£53-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89
Conversion Loan	£78-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101-1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2
	Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59-3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-3/4
Consols	£55-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-5/8

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21-2-29

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a.m. 29.907 inches (.049 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.006

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.4 degrees (0.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.3 degrees Normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb. 20.
Demand Bills	484.81

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

	31st Oct. 1928	30th Nov. 1928
Balance on		
In District Treasuries	2,41,15	2,64,31
With the Imperial Bank of India	6,31,98	7,68,87
Total	8,73,13	10,33,19

	31st Dec. 1928	31st Jany. 1929
Balance on		
In District Treasuries	2,28,53	2,48,25
With the Imperial Bank of India	7,73,22	8,05,59
Total	10,01,75	10,53,84

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails of February 7 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting: Fifth Day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

MARATHI LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Marathi Literary Society will hold its social gathering in the People's Jinnah Hall, to-day (Friday), when Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at eight per cent.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Iraq are subject to heavy delay due to interruption caused by heavy storms.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday (the 24th instant), at 5-30 p.m.

THE KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of Khar Youth League, Mr. H. Lestu Hutchinson will deliver a public lecture on "World Situation" on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar.

BOMBAY CITY MEDICAL CORPS.

All the members of Bombay City Medical Corps as well as those desiring to enlist themselves are requested to be present at the Servants' of India Societys' Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday.

BENGAL CLUB SARASWATI PUZA.

A social gathering will be held in the evening of the 24th instant (Sunday). A programme of various entertainments and a dinner will be the features of the gathering. All Bengalees interested in this city are cordially invited.

PANDIT GOVINDCHARAN MISRA AT KHAR.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League, Pandit Govindcharan Misra, Gandhi Ashram, Orissa, will deliver a public lecture Laxmi Society Pavilion. 10th Road, Khar, to-day (Friday). All are requested to attend the lecture.

MAHASHIVRATRI FESTIVAL AT SIDHHASHRAM HUBLI.

The Mahashivrati festival will be observed at above place from 5th March 1929 to 11th March 1929, when there will be a big car festival on Monday, the 11th prox. at 5 p.m. with Shri Shdharndha Swami seated in the centre.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Chifuker Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

HON. MR. R. PANTALU IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, president elect of the Second Dadar Co-operative Conference arrives at Dadar at 6 a.m. (S. T.), by Madras Mail, on Saturday (the 23rd instant). The Members of the Reception Committee and other Co-operators are requested to be present at the Station to receive him.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH.

The Hindu Deen Daya Sangh is helping the distressed and needy in the last riot. The help is given for the present only by Mr. Akut in the J. J. Hospital. It is now proposed to give help in kind and money from the following two additional centres, namely, "Dr. Udgaonkar, Poibavdi, Parel" and "Dr. A. P. Naik, Chinchpokli".

"A" WARD DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the "A" Ward Committee was held on the 28th ultimo, when the following office bearers were elected for this year:—

President; C. G. Shah, Vice-President: J. K. Thakkar, Hon. Secretaries: S. V. Ghate and S. G. Patwardhan, Hon. Treasurer: S. S. Mirajkar.

SECOND DADAR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The Sessions of the Second Dadar Co-operative Conference commences at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, (23rd inst.), in the Chabildas High School, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, under the distrnguished presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu.

Before the commencement of the Conference, the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu will open the Exhibition, and then the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister for Co-operation, will hoist the Co-operative Flag.

INQUESTS ON VICTIMS OF RIOT

—:o:—

SAD END OF A MUSLIM WEARING A "DHOTI"

How innocent persons lost their lives in the recent Bombay riots was told before the City Coroner on Thursday when the adjourned inquests concerning the deaths of several victims were concluded.

The first inquest related to the death of an unknown Mahomedan, who was mistaken for a Hindu and stabbed by a Pathan. Usman Yakub, a hotel-keeper of Moreland, told the Coroner, how the deceased rushed into his hotel on the 5th instant crying: "I am stabbed by a Pathan." The deceased had worn a 'dhoti' and looked like a Hindu. The Coroner returned a verdict of death due to injuries inflicted upon the deceased by an unknown Pathan.

MORE INQUESTS.

The Coroner then proceeded with the inquests of Babu Devoo, Kakasing Balkaram Singh, Shanker Bala and another Mahomedan, all of whom were killed in the riots, the jury returning a verdict accordingly.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Pir Mahomed Imam, a Mahomedan, who was arrested by the Nagpada Police Station for rioting and was locked in the Arthur Road Jail, fell ill and died in the hospital. The jury returned a verdict of death due to illness.

FINED RS. 30 FOR RASH DRIVING

—:o:—

John Thomas Hardinge, a European jockey of the Western India Turf Club, was fined Rs. 30 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday, for rash and negligent driving.

It appears that on the night of January 13 last, accused, who had along with him Jockey Easton, was driving along Wodehouse Road towards the Flora Fountain. It was alleged by the prosecution that he tried to overtake taxi-car No. 7347Y, and thereby dashed against and damaged the rear portion of the taxi. Accused's car was running at a speed of 20 to 25 miles. Two taxi-drivers corroborated the above story.

It was stated for the defence that the complainant wrongly held out his hand to indicate a swerve, but, later, changed his mind which caused the accident.

His Worship, on the evidence, convicted the accused as above.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbean" left Liverpool on the morning of the 20th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 10-0 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 16th instant, arrived at Aden at midnight on the 20th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

In persuance to the appeal of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindlstani Seva Dal, there will be a National Flag Salutation on Sunday (the 24th inst.), at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House. All the Congress Members, Captains of all the National Volunteer Corps with their Volunteers are requested to attend the function precisely at 8 a.m. (S. T.), Prominent Leaders of the City are going to attendt.

BOMBAY'S NEW HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the town and island of Bombay:—A. J. A. Illingworth, Kanji Dwarkadas, H. F. Commissariat, Freedoon A. Dotivala, A. N. Moos, R. E. M. Patel, A. E. B. Forbes, H. S. Digby-Lloyd, Arthur C. Snow, Charles Lister, B. H. Thrupp, C. W. Warl, Captain C. J. Brigg, Joe Addyman, and F. C. Faulkner.

H. G. Davies, A. Hunter, A. M. Reith, Captain J. C. Richards, W. J. Selvyn, Dost Mahomed G. R. Khairaz and C. Sutton.

Jagjivan Ujamshi, Mulraj Karsondas, Jamnadas Ramdas, Professor Khushal T. Shah, Ranchhoddas Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Dr. B. J. Mody, N. M. Muzumdar Girjashanker B. Trivedi, Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, W. Bird, W. F. Price, Sir Ernest Jackson, Dadabhai Harichand, and G. A. Cooper Walker.

TENNIS

—:o:—

W. I. TOURNEY

A SUCCESSFUL DAY FOR THE JAPS.

Thursday's matches in the Western India Tennis Tournament were all decided in straight sets with the exception of the unfinished ones continued overnight, but there was enough to interest the large crowd that was present at the Qreen's Road Courts. The encounter between Tomonaga and Gonsalves provided an even struggle in the deciding set the former eventually winning after ten games had been played. Gonsalves displayed his customary steadiness but greater forcefulness and enterprise on the part of the Jap turned the balance in his favour. The winner's compatriot Take also registered a victory his opponent being Pereira. Although the score does not seem to indicate it Pereira put up a stubborn fight against an undoubtedly stronger opponent Take relied mainly on a useful top spin drive which he exploited to the full, and this gave Pereira a lot of trouble especially as they were accurately placed. Coming off the court at a great pace they did not give the Bandra player much chance at a recovery, though at times he, evoked hearty applause by the uncanny way in which he retrieved an otherwise impossible ball. But Take rather overdid it in this respect preferring to take on the forehand strokes which ought to have been executed on the other side and this sometimes found him out of position when his opponent sent over short lobs. Against a player possessed of powerful strokes Take will find this a serious handicap. As it was he was lucky that Pereira was content to pepper back at him with his characteristic chop shot, a stroke which gains no assistance from that particular type of court. For the match itself it consisted mainly of a base-line duel with Take occasionally coming up to the net after well placed drives to the corners. He however lost several points by "muffing" soft ones there.

It seemed to be a great day for the Japs. Take and Tomonaga won comfortably against Lahey Bean and Fox though it was by no means a one-sided affair. The winners have a unique understanding of each other's play, and their wonderful idea of positioning gives them a decided advantage over other players, possessing as they do strong strokes to give them the necessary openings. Chesney and Marshall had an easy time against Maundrell and Hughes-Hollett while Mrs. Dougall gave away only a single game in her fixture with Mrs. Race the veteran being unable to cope with the superior speed of her opponent.

THE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES.

Tomonaga beat Gonsalves 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Take beat Pereira 6—3, 6—3.

Brough beat Walker 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Chesney and Marshall beat Maundrell and Hughes-Hallett 6—0, 6—0.

Tomonaga and Take beat Lahey Bean and Fox 6—4, 6—2.

Le Roy and Reed beat Ten Broeck and Thach 6—4, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Lahey Bean and Mrs. McDougall beat Take and Mrs. Lee Stewart 10—8, 4—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Mrs. Mc Dougall beat Mrs. Race 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Ridodale beat Mrs. Freke and Mrs. Maundrell 6—4, 8—6.

MR. HAJI AND UNIVERSITY ELECTION

—:o:—

We are asked to state that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A., who is a candidate for election to the Senate of the Bombay University on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has withdrawn his candidature. He has no intention of doing so and will contest the seat.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALAY AND CO-OPTION

"Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay writes:—"As the Congress Committee has not selected me, I am standing for co-option, as an Independent candidate, and trust those who have known my work in the corporafor 6 years will record their first vote for me and oblige."

—:o:—

THE WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 21.

The western disturbance has caused a few light falls of rain along the Frontier and an extension of cloud over Northwest India. Local thundershowers are also reported from Tennasserim.

The Chief amounts are:—Mergui three quarters; and Tavoy a quarter.

Forecast.—Extension along the Frontier into Kashmir.—A. P.

BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET

—:o:—

Buoyancy In Indian Wheat

SPECULATIVE MANIPULATION IN MAY

The recent cold wave, followed by reports of some damage to winter wheat crop, has brought about a fresh buoyancy in the market. Local "Bull", who succeeded lately in squeezing the January settlement, are again manipulating May delivery, resulting in an advance of about annas 14 per cwt, within a fortnight. No doubt, last year's crop was about 1 lakh tons less than a year ago and the current winter area is reported to be 1 per cent. lower than the previous year. However, India has entirely disappeared as an exporting country and has augmented her deficit by importation from foreign countries. Up-country centres are hoarding local supplies and prices have been unnecessarily inflated. Ready Market remains rather neglected with offers of Australian Wheat at about Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt. Large shipments of Australian wheat are expected.

WORLD'S ABUNDANT SUPPLIES.

AMERICA: Last year, in spite of exaggerated reports of damage, the crop ultimately turned out 579 million bushels winter and 312 million bushels spring against 871,691,000 million bushels in 1927, the largest on record. Most of this supply is held by farmers in anticipation of legislation by President-elect Hoover. Meanwhile, speculators have raised the prices to a level where farmers would be encouraged to maintain this year their previous spring acreage. Surplus carry-over at the end of July 1929, is expected to be 192 million bushels against 95 million busrels a year ago. American prices are comparatively higher than the River Plate and Australian in Liverpool. On January 31st, Bradstreets visible supply of wheat totals 329 million bushels against 237,731,000 millions a year ago. Also. Broomhall's visible supply up-to January 1st, totals 70,710,000 qrs. against 50 million qrs.

CANADA: A "Record" crop has been produced this last year, the latest Government estimate is 533,571,000 bushels against 440 million bushels a year ago. A greater porrtiin of this crop is still in the hands of Pool, who have artificially maintained the prices.

There has been a big crop in Australia, estimating about 160 million bushels Argentine has as well produced a large against 108 million bushels previous year crop and the surplus at the end of the season is expected to be 30 million qrs.

With regard to new acreage, Russia, Turkey and Italy are expected to increase their area under wheat this year.

BURIAL OF LATE MRS. JINNAH

The late Mrs. Jinnah was buried yesterday in the Khoja Asna-Ashri Cemetery. Among those who were present at the cemetery were Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mrs. Hamabai Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Fali D. Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Powvala, Miss Wadia, Mrs. F. S. Taiyarkhan, Mrs. Gedge, Major and Mrs. Sokhey, Mr. Captain, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Jafferbhoy Laiji, Mr. Ebrahim Ghulam Hussein Currimbhoy, Maulana

Mrs. Rati Jinnah who passed away on Wednesday night.

Shaukat Ali, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji, Mr. P. T. Merchant, Mr. Curtay, Mr. Karmally. It was a most touching sight to see Muslims and Parsis joining together in the burial ceremony over the body of the deceased whose newly-made grave was practically hidden under the beautiful wreaths of roses and other flowers.

PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

DR SATYAPAL TO PRESIDE

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Dr. Satyapal has been elected President of the Punjab Provincial Political Conference at Rhotak.—Free Press.

Under the Clock

[BY TWINKLE]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1929.

What is there in a cup of tea? Oh, much, very much,—if the political correspondent of the "Pioneer" can be said to be right in his optimism. The cup that cheers but does not inebriate is supposed to produce a miracle of reconciliation, of mutual understanding, to break down at one stroke—I beg your pardon—at one delightful sip, the social boycott imposed by a certain section of politicians.

* * * *

Let me give for your benefit the prologue to the exhilarating essay on optimism from the pen of "a political correspondent" of the "Pioneer"

* * * *

New Delhi, Feb. 19.

"Mr. Patel's famous tea-party has come and gone, and it remains for the next few weeks to bring forth results, if any".

* * * *

The "Pioneer's", political correspondent avers that while officials regard the visit to Akbar Road "as merely an amiable and meaningless courtesy", the politicians "or at least many of them" cannot bring themselves to believe that Lord Irwin will be able to release himself "even temporarily from the leading strings of Whitehall or New Delhi.

* * *

Then the man says that Indian leaders after that "good tea and good talk".—(Vide Pundit Motilal Nehru's summary of the eventful proceedings at Akbar Road) "do not entirely share this view."

* * * *

The business is becoming complicated for me. It is an affair of leading strings, cups of tea, "meaningless courtesies" and "restrained optimism."

* * * *

I would advise you to watch and wait. Let me in the manner of Bhai Bharucha ask you—

(1) To watch Irwin.
(2) To watch Mahatmaji.
(3) To watch Akbar Road.
(4) To watch further tea-drinking in Delhi political circles.

* * * *

"A purely journalistic knowledge of nursing babies is not, as a rule, satisfactory."

Lord Riddell in an address before the Institute of Journalists, London.

* * * *

I don't know why Lord Riddell should have said "as a rule." I have not heard of any exception which makes it necessary to qualify the excellent observation of his lordship.

* * * *

I know of a journalist who can reel off articles for the Sunday Press on "Babies and How To Mother Them". But when he goes home, he takes care not to make himself ridiculous by showing his incompetency to mind his own baby.

* * * *

She (impatiently): "If you really loved me all the time, why didn't you let me know?"

Bashful Young Man:—"I couldn't and a posteard with the right words on it."

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND CHIEF JUDGESHIPS

—:o:—

OPPOSITION TO APPOINTMENT OF CIVILIANS

The following telegram has been sent by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, their representative in Delhi, for being forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, through the Government of India, regarding the Indian High Courts Bill.

"Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are deeply concerned that Indian High Courts Bill should have been reintroduced in the House of Commons and lodge their respectful but emphatic protest against that part of the Bill which removes restrictions in the way of Civilian Judges of the High Courts being appointed Chief Justices. Such a proposal will, it is feared, lower the prestige of High Courts and undermine public confidence in them. The office of Chief Justice should, the Committee urge, be held only by Members of the Indian and English Bar."

A TRUST FOR INDUSTRAL EDUCATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A friend from Durban writes to me as follows.

"It is my intention of giving away three lacs of rupees towards India's benefit without any difference of caste or creed. I want to create a trust for giving industrial training to Indians so as to make them better able to earn their living. Can you help me? Try and write in Bombay papers and get suggestions about the same. Also suggest me some names as Trustees."

I shall therefore feel much obliged if those interested in the matter will kindly send me their suggestions at the following address.—Yours etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Feb. 14.

NEW ENTERPRISE AT THE "EXCELSIOR"

—:o:—

ADVENT OF THE "TALKIES."

A crowded house at the "Excelsior" appreciated the new enterprise of Madan Theatres Limited in introducing for the first time in India the "Talkies" the picture "endowed with motion and speech." The movietone performance was very good the sound being clear and happily free from the jarring accompaniment frequently to be noticed in gramophone records. The choice of Carl Laemmle's "all talking photo-play," the Melody of Love was excellent in introducing the movietone to Bombay audiences, the chief actors in the film being endowed with singing capacities of a high order. The "talkies" will be very popular in India, if the movietone films imported into this country will be of as good a type as the one now being seen and heard at the Excelsior. The melody of love deserves to draw bumper audiences.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK

MAY.

	Feb. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	20.04
To-day's Opening Rate	20.02
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.03
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectations Rs. 358 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Feb. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	10.32
To-day's Opening Rate	10.30
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.30
Difference	—.02

ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP FORECAST

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The all India Cotton Crop estimate which was due to be out at Calcutta to-day remains unconfirmed officially but private telegrams received here state the Government estimate 55,204,000 bales excluding Gujrat. It is very difficult to get an idea of the Gujrat crop owing to recent killing frost but if roughly take as 5,000,000 bales the total crop for India appears more than expected by Bulls. If the report is confirmed it will have a Bearish effect. The results for past years are as under:—

	Bales.
1927-28	5871000
1826-27	5025000
1925-26	6230000
1924-25	6088000
1923-24	5462000
1922-23	5075000

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 21.
Silver Ready	25 13 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 12 0 Unchanged.
Tone of Market:	Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 21.
1st Settlement	58 6 0
2nd Settlement	58 11 0

LATE MR. D. V. DESAI

We regret to announce the sad and premature death of Mr. Digambar Vinaoo Desai, who died, on Thursday noon owing to sudden attack of heart failure. Mr. D. V. Desai was the post-master at Chinchbunder, Bombay, and as usual he had been to his office yesterday morning. He was feeling quite normal till about noon when all of a sudden he felt a slight pain in his heart. He had only time to drive to his place where he expired almost immediately. Mr. D. V. Desai was a selfless social worker and throughout his life he rendered invaluable services to his community. At the time of death he was only 53. His premature death is an irreparable loss to the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin community in the service of which he spared neither comforts nor health.

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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort.
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Building, Marine St., Fort.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1929.

AN OFFICIAL APOLOGIST.

—:o:—

The Official Report on India annually presented to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the Government of India Act is expected to be an impartial narrative of important events in the year under review leaving Members of Parliament to form their own opinions about the facts. In practice, however the publication has never been impartial being written by officials who cannot afford to be candid even if they should have the desire to be so. Latterly thanks to the indifference of most Members of Parliament towards India and to the pressure of vested political interests the publication has become more and more of a propagandist character. Government wisely add a prefatory note to the effect that though the report has their "general approval," it should not be understood to "extend to every particular expression of opinion." The loop-hole is convenient, for if at all Parliament or the public should refute a particular opinion Government can say that they were no party to the opinion. The latest report "India in 1927-28," written by Mr. J. Coatman, Director of Public Information Government of India, is a flagrantly propagandist political pamphlet calculated more to mislead Parliament than to enlighten it. The author has cleverly copied Miss Mayo's manner of distorting facts of giving undue prominence to those that suit him that is his masters and of suppressing or understanding facts that are inconvenient. In the expressive language of the "Pioneer", the report is Rs. 2/8 worth of "dope." The tragedy of it is that the people of the country have to pay for the dope in more senses than one.

Mr. Coatman is at great pains to minimise the importance and the extent of the boycott of the Simon Commission and magnify the importance of those that support it. But one untruth—to use only Parliamentary terms—needs many more to bolster it up. And Mr. Coatman ventures to remark that "with the exception of Mr. Jinnah no Mahomedan politician of any standing denounced the Commission." So to the official apologist of the Commission leaders like the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Dr. Ansari, Sir Abdur Rahim Sir Ali Imam the Ali Brothers Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and a host of other eminent Muslims who denounced the Commission in or outside the Legislatures are not "politicians of any standing." Even about the Liberals it is stated that "except in Bombay and the United Provinces the response from the Liberals had not given any clear lead either in favour of or against boycott." The truth was that the Liberals from these provinces took the lead in respect of the boycott along with leaders from Madras like Sir P. Sivaswamy Iyer and the Liberals from all provinces followed the lead at their Conference in Bombay. In conclusion Mr. Coatman says that during the year under review three legislative bodies voted for the Commission and three against it and that "the year closed with opinion outside the Legislative Assembly veering in the direction of co-operation." But he is discreet enough not to say how many in the Legislatures that voted for the Commission were officials or nominated members, not to mention the sycophants who were caught with the communal bait. The last remark of the author quoted above needs to be read in the light of the more recent grim events at Lahore Lucknow that have earned for the Commission the sobriquet of "Lathi Commission."

The author of this annual "dope" to Parliament evidently loves to revel in exploiting the communal differences in the country. Here again he is not fair for he grossly exaggerates every trace of difference and belittles every attempt made by the people to remove the differences. And wherever any success attends the people's efforts at communal harmony that success is attributed to official influence or traced to some official appeal. He regards the Hindu-Muslim differences as "symptoms of a deep-seated trouble which originated in fundamental differences in political aspiration." But he does not even attempt to explain any possible connection between the differences and communal electorates why these differences have been conspicuous only recently and why they are comparatively absent in the Indian States. The author's game is not new and we shall not play into his hands by commenting upon his remarks on specific questions like the "Rangila Rasul" case on which he dwells at great length. We are once again reminded of the advice given to Government by Lord Elphinstone in a minute dated 14th May, 1850, wherein he said: "*Divide et impera* was the old Roman motto, and it should be ours." A more disinterested student of Indian politics Rev. J. T. Sunderland says in his recent book "India in Bondage." "There is absolutely nothing fundamentally antagonistic between the Hindus and Mahomedans of India. They have lived together for the most part entirely peacefully and happily for more than seven hundred years and are living together happily now in essentially every respect except as stirred to rivalries jealousies and temporary hostilities By the presence of a foreign Government whose constant policy is that of the old Romans *divide et impera*." Mr. Coatman writes in pursuance of that "constant policy."

BLOW TO SHIPPING MONOPOLY.

—:o:—

It augurs well for the success of Mr. Haji's Coastal Shipping Bill that his complementary Bill for the abolition of what are called Deferred Rebates was referred to a Select Committee by the Assembly by 52 votes against 42 in the teeth of opposition from Government and the European group. The Coastal Bill, which is already before a Select Committee, is designed to keep coastal shipping earnings in India, whereas the Deferred Rebates Abolition Bill is calculated to ensure a fair distribution of business among the shipping companies, Indian or British, by preventing monopolist concerns from having recourse to unfair baits. Mr. Haji pointed out in his speech that the rebates given to shippers by shipowners were calculated in respect of two six-monthly periods, but "their payment to the shipper was not due until another six months had elapsed and the shipper had not gone to other companies". The general effect of this and other restrictions under the rebate system is practically to compel a shipper to confine all his shipments to vessels belonging to a particular shipping company or to the members of the Shipping Conference, the "disloyal" shipper, in the words of Mr. Haji, being "penalised by the refusal of space, discrimination in contract of freight, and various other discriminatory methods." The Bill in question proposes to do away with these vexatious restrictions and to allow the Indian Mercantile Marine to grow unhampered.

The opposition of the Government and the European group to the very principle of the Bill was untenable. Mr. Haji showed that the opinions received on this Bill when circulated on the motion of the late Mr. Sheshgiri Iyer were favourable to the proposal and such opinions had been received not only from a large number of Associations but also from some provincial Governments. It was absurd for Sir George Rainy, on behalf of the Government of India, to oppose the Bill on the ground that its supporters "did not keep in view the economic side of the case" and that the Bill was "entirely ineffective for building up a mercantile marine." It should be patent to every impartial critic of the Bill that, whatever its shortcomings, it is calculated to safeguard the interests of all Indian shipping companies, to prevent monopolist concerns from strangling the rest, and thus to remove a serious hindrance to the free growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine. It was even more absurd to say, as did Sir James Simpson, that there was racial discrimination in the Bill. It is true that the measure protects normal shipping concerns, Indian or non-Indian, against monopolistic combinations. If the present combinations are of one race, it is not the fault of the Bill but of the present system which the Bill seeks to mend in one direction.

JUST CONTENTION.

—:o:—

When the Persian Government approaches the League at Geneva with a complaint that the Bahrein Islands should be declared to be Persia's property it makes a claim which is valid on historical grounds and as a matter of international equity. But a message from London states that the British Government has notified the Persian Government that it cannot recognise the Persian claim to the Islands. The British Government refers to the British Note of January 1928 to Persia in which it stated the grounds of refusal to Persia's just request that the Islands should be handed back to her. It will be recalled that the Note only emphasized that the Islands had come under British protection and supervision and that they must remain so. It may be a matter of strategic importance to Britain to keep them under illegal possession but that is not being just to Persia.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

SOME PITFALLS.

(BY S. A. MEHTA.)

Members of the Legislative Assembly and of Provincial Councils, public and political men in general, all have been regularly carrying on an agitation about the way in which Indian money is being drained to Britain. The various outlets of this great economic drain have often been commented on, but, in my opinion, not sufficient attention has been paid to the part our own young men play in bringing it about or, at any rate, needlessly increasing it.

It is now the fashion for wealthy parents to educate their sons abroad without however giving due consideration to the future object of that very education, and, what is worse, entirely neglecting the temptations to which our young men are so easily a prey in western lands.

MANIA FOR FOREIGN DEGREES.

It is, of course, a parent's duty to give his children the best education within his means, but he should not overlook the possibility of the grave misuse of parental funds, once his child is beyond his control and devoid of any direct check on spending money for purposes far remote from education. The evil resulting from this is incalculable both to the boy himself and to his parents. The disappointment of the latter is pitiable to behold at times, but, even so, they are more to blame than their offspring. Young men have no experience of life's pitfalls and frequently are blinded by the very ardour of their youth. Their vision, too, is very limited and their ambitions rarely go beyond a Government job of Rs. 200|300 a month even after all this very expensive training. Those parents who have already burnt their fingures are often, however, lacking in the moral courage to confess their failure and expose the disastrous results of their experiment. Public opinion is a great tyrant and the mania for foreign degrees is so intense in India that they just suffer in silence and so encourage the regular exodus of young men to Europe year by year.

A PITIABLE CASE.

Extreme cases of the pernicious results of this habit have recently been reported where the loss to the family—and indirectly to India—has meant complete financial ruin and I will add only one more such case to the list as it came under the writer's personal notice quite recently. I hope it will be a solemn warning to parents hereafter.

Seven years ago a married student came to Manchester for technical training. He stayed there in a boarding house run by a French woman. In a short time he became enamoured of her and soon was leading a licentious life and giving the woman all the money his father sent over for his college fees, etc. Finally every penny found its way into the woman's hands. Studies were neglected utterly and excuses for extra funds were readily believed by the credulous parents when proffered for their only son. There was in fact no question of refusing anything he asked for, and the parents remained in ignorant bliss for five years, though by this time, the local scandal had necessitated the elopment of the boy and the woman to Paris. Then only did truth reach the father's ears. A friend thought it his duty to enlighten him and as a result, the boy's father-in-law and his young wife came all the way to Paris to persuade him to return home. It was of no avail. He refused to see them and said that his wife could divorce him, knowing, of course, full well that Hindu Law does not allow of such a thing. For six months they tried to pursuade the boy, as the fate of the young wife was in the balance, not to mention a few thousand rupees spent on a useless errand, but all in vain. His own parents were aged, but so great was their love for the child that they themselves made one more desperate effort. The mother, an orthodox Hindu woman, experienced untold agonies on leaving her native land and travelling about in foreign countries with her husband. Still, she bore it all with fortitude and added to it her tears and entreaties, so that she could have her son home with her once more. But the heartless fellow refused point blank and never even saw the aged couple off, shattered, broken-hearted as they were at the utter failure of their mission. Words fail me to depict their misery but the very barest words can reveal the fact that more than rupees fifty-thousand of good Indian money was spent out of the country in the ruination through education (?) of one of her own sons.

A DRAIN OF 2 CRORES.

At present there are about four thousand Indian students in England and the total expenditure per year is officially estimated at £15,000,000, i.e., about two crores of rupees per year! Does the ensuing gain (?) to India justify this? Could there not be established in the mother country a university on modern lines where our young men could receive a similar education and yet be under the wing of their parents during those very critical and impressionable years? Could we not succeed in dispelling the illusion of foreign university degrees and help these misguided young men (and the parents) to help themselves? The funds for such a university could easily be secured and more than one university can be maintained by the mere interest on the sums that now pour into other coffers under the cloak of education. Not only would the sons of the rich benefit by such an establishment in their own land, but less fortunately placed students of high intellectual possibilities would be able to get a satisfactory training which they could use later in the service of their country.

Far be it from me to decry Western

(Continued on page 10.)

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE

—:o:—

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

While the Central and Provincial legislatures are in sessions it is opportune that respective legislators may revive their memory of the pledges given by the Government and from time to time reiterated to the effect that:—

"The settled policy of the Government of India, as I think we have mentioned more than once in this Assembly, is that; No concession should be given to any firms in regard to industries in India, unless such firms have a rupee capital, unless such firms have a proportion, at any rate, of Indian directors, and unless such firms allow facilities for Indian apprentices to be trained in their works. This has been mentioned more than once, and I can only repeat this declaration." Mr. Chatterjee 2nd March, 1922.

Mr. MacWatters gave identical assurance in reply to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai in the spring or the autumn session of the Assembly during the year of grace 1928.

The Indian Fiscal Commission 1922 made a similar recommendation that "where the Indian Government is granting concession or where the Indian taxpayers' money is being devoted to the stimulation of an enterprise. . . in all such cases it would be reasonable to insist that companies enjoying such concessions should be 'incorporated' and 'registered' in India, etc.

The Tariff Board (re: Match Industry Enquiry) recommended the desirability of registration and control of foreign match factories working in India (1928-29).

SWEDISH MATCH FACTORIES.

Now may the said legislators elicit information by interpellations as to why the Swedish Match Trust Factories in this Presidency have not yet been registered and whether if they at all do, they conform to the Indian Companies' Act. So far as I understand they have not been sharing with the indigenous industry legal obligations under the Companies' Act for registration, for holding Statutory Meetings at definite periods and for filing balance sheets and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar of Companies in Bombay at least, though, of course, they have taken roots after the raising of specific duty on imported article and now they have been branching out vigorously under the mellow shades of the protective dutics.

WANTED EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

They may be assessed, of course, for income and super taxes. It, however, passes one's comprehension that they have still been allowed to go scotfree from Law's disabilities which however repugnant at times have to be shared with their struggling indigenous rivals of recent growth and lower vitality and meagre strengths. Such penetration of foreign enterprise does make for depression in the general industrial outlook, sterilises all initiative and sends away Indian capital outside the country for seeking more stable and reliable investments. Duckling inlustries have to be further submerged under the weight of a high rate of interest during the businest season and ultimately have to go to the hammer or close down indefinitely in hopes of a revival or incentive which they searcely get. All appeals, from however high quarters and of apparent depth of sincerity and good faith will fail to allay suspicion and to inspire confidence unless there is significant incentive to the growth of industrially working up of all indigenous raw material with which nature has richly endowed Indian. National bias against foreign enterprises can only be removed when such enterprises are directed, so as to advance India's natural and legitimate aspirations for industrial independence. Foreign investments, be they British or under mutual understandings as to participation in profits with British manufactures, would only disperse the haze of distrust enveloping Indian ambitions for economic uplift when opportunities are equalised and when foreign enterprises identify and associate themselves effectively with the national life of the country, sharing profits and benefits alike. All other appeals and assurances would be vacuous platitudes intensifying deep rooted convictions and traditional beliefs of India's exploitation.

Notes of the Day.

—:o:—

Opinions Differ.

The "Manchester Guardian" reviewing "India in 1927-28", says: "It is clear from a perusal of the report that during the year all that was best and vigorous in India were determined to deny us co-operation." That is clear not because of the report but in spite of it. The paper is less just to India when it adds: "If the best elements denied us their co-operation, they also made little progress during the year under review in managing their own affairs. Efforts by national leaders to formulate Hindu-Muslim settlement were futile and ill-conceived." It would be truer to say that the efforts were only partially successful and that the settlement has since neared completion. If the success is not speedy enough, Indians at least have good reason to put the blame upon the disturbing factor, of which the "Guardian" could not be wholly unaware. "An English writer", says Dr. J. T. Sunderland in his 'India in Bondage', "has summed up in two sentences what he declares, is the exact Indian situation." The two sentences are: "We, the British, put on a face as long as the moral law and say to the Indian people, 'you want self-rule; we are preparing you for it and will grant it to you when you are united—of course we cannot before.' And then we turn round, grinning . . . , and say to ourselves, "We've got them in our power and by the Eternal we will never let them become united, until water runs up hill and the sun rises in the West." We only quote these sentences against Mr. Coatman's opinions.

Business and Politics.

Addressing the first quarterly meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Vice-President of the Chamber, took a comprehensive survey of the present industrial situation. He made out a strong case for adequate protection to the indigenous chemical industries, in particular to the manufacture of chemical fertilisers, which, he said, would be a great boon to the Indian ryot. He did well, however, to point out that the value of protection would be considerably neutralised by the continuance of the 18d. ratio. He went further and declared that so long as that ratio remained the present industrial depression would grow worse day by day and that measures like the Public Safety Bill would not touch the root causes of the industrial unrest. Similar opinions have been expressed by all the Indian Chambers of Commerce but, naturally enough, have not weighed with a Government controlled by alien interests. Referring to this tug of war, Mr. Dahanukar justly observes: "Unless Government are frank and sincere and unless they are prepared to boldly meet the political requirements of the country by conceding power to the people, it is difficult to see how matters will improve." This view establishes once again the intimate relation between business and politics.

Superfluous Reservation.

An important admission about the needlessness of reservation of seats for a majority community was made before the Simon Conference at Madras by Mr. S. Ramamurti, lately Special Reforms Officer. Mr. Ramamurti stated that non-Brahmins had been returned through general constituencies and not a single non-Brahmin had been returned through the provision of the reservation of seats. In view of this fact, he added, the Madras Government were prepared to recommend the abolition of the reservation for non-Brahmins. Better late than never. Reservation of seats for the Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal is as superfluous as it is for non-Brahmins. As regards some of the minorities in Madras, Mr. Hartshorn is reported to have pointed out that the representation of the landlords was to that of Europeans in the ratio of 28 to 1, taking into consideration the strength of the electorate. That was possibly because the so-called large stakes of the landlords weighed more with Government. But Indians would certainly prefer the theory of making representation proportional to the strength of an electorate in all cases, where any reservation is at all necessary.

Stale Document.

The Department of Industries and Commerce of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government might well have saved itself the trouble and expense of issuing to the Press for review a report on the working of co-operative societies in the Hyderabad Dominions which relates to the progress of the co-operative movement in the year 1924-25. Such a belated review can have no interest even for the most ardent student of co-operation and rural economics and one wonders what purpose the printing and publication of these reports serves. There must be something very wrong with the administration of a Department when a report on its working is submitted two and a half years after the close of the year to which it relates and Government take two years more to draw up for publication a brief review of the stale document. The time that the officers devote to the compilation of such worthless statistics and records of progress might more profitably be spent on the development of the movement which at present seems to suffer sadly by the leisurely and perfunctory field work carried out by the Department.

A Thought For The Day.

"The greatest executive officers never like or trust lawyers. I will tell you why. It is because they don't like or trust law."

VISCOUNT MORLEY.

AFGHAN GENERAL'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

Nadir Khan as an Ambassador of Peace

RUSSIAN AEROPLANES IN AFGHANISTAN

Members of Amanullah's Suite Removed to Herat

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Telegrams from General Nadir Khan have been received by several of his friends announcing his arrival in Bombay by tomorrow's mail boat.

It is learnt on good authority that he has made the journey at the request of the authorities at Kandahar. It is understood that Kabul authorities have also endeavoured to enlist his services as a mediator in the interests of peace.

There is, of course, no question of his being denied transit through India En Route to Afghanistan any more than any Afghan subjects other than the refugee pensioners, for whose detention the Government is responsible.—A. P.

RUSSIAN PLANES EVACUATE PERSONS TO HERAT

—:o:—

QUEEN SOURIYA LEAVES KANDAHAR

QUETTA, Feb. 21.

It is reported that two Russian Aeroplanes which arrived at Kandahar on or about February 14 have returned to Herat with certain members of the Amanulla's entourage. Of those who accompanied Amanulla to Kandahar the majority have already left. Ghulam Sadiq Khan has, as previously reported, left for Herat by road accompanied by a party of ladies and one of the Queen's brothers and the Queen's sister, Nur-Us-Siraj and the wellknown ex-Foreign Minister Mahmud Tarzi has also left for Herat. It is reported, but not yet confirmed, that Queen Souriya has also gone.

THE EX-GOVERNOR AT CHAMAN.

The Ex-Governor of Farah, Abdul Hamid Khan has arrived at Chaman without a passport. It is reported that the Hazaras have decided that they owe allegiance neither to Amanullah nor to Habibulla and this also appears to be the attitude of the Ghilzai tribe.

TRIBES RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN.

As already reported a large number of Ghilzais are already returning to Afghanistan. This tribe makes an Annual winter migration to India for purposes of trade or to seek grazing grounds for their flocks. Their early return to Afghanistan is believed to have no immediate political significance but they are returning to protect their families in the present turmoil. They are in the habit of leaving their families in camps in the vicinity of the Frontier.—A. P.

"Amanullah's Anxiety to Avoid Blood-Shed Cost Him His Throne"

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Had Amanullah not been overanxious to avoid bloodshed among his subjects and had he taken stringent measures to crush the rebellion even at the commencement he would not have easily escaped the fate that ultimately befell him? Did Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan betray Amanullah? These are questions on which a flood of light is thrown by the details about the Afghan drama furnished by the Kabul correspondent of the "Zamindar" in the course of a lengthy despatch to that paper.

THE FIRST STAGE.

After detailing the cause of the rebellion which the correspondent attributes to antagonism of the Mullahs to the reform measures of Amanullah which they feared would have the effect of totally doing away with their influence in the country, the correspondent refers to the first stage of the rebellion in Eastern Afghanistan. On receipt of information of sack and looting of the Government offices at Dakka and Jalalabad by the Shinwaris and Mohmands Yadur Saheb was sent with 4,000 imperial troops to crush the rebellion. These troops under the leadership of Yadur Saheb encamped in the open field at Mehla at a distance of 30 miles from Kabul. Yadur Saheb had instructions from Amanullah's Generals to occupy the mountain overlooking the field and give battle to the rebel forces from the mountain heights. Even at this stage Amanullah was wavering and was apparently anxious to avoid bloodshed and he sent instructions to Yadur Saheb to try for an amicable settlement. Negotiations for peaceful settlement ensued and it was during one of these when negotiations were going on the rebel forces under cover of darkness rushed on to the Imperial camps and some of the troops were killed and the rest fled in confusion leaving behind a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Yadur Saheb fell into the hands of the rebel forces obtained the first victory over the Imperial troops and Amanullah lost the first opportunity to strike.

A TRUST BETRAYED

Even then the correspondent proceeds, Amanullah did not despair of settling the matter by peaceful negotiations. Ali Ahmed Jan was sent to Jalalabad for further negotiations. Amanullah admits the correspondent here incidentally remarks that it was the sword of General Nadir Khan and the pen of Ali Ahmed Jan that was largely responsible for the wonderful improvement of the conditions in Afghanistan in such a short period. Ali Ahmed Jan wields such tremendous influence in Afghanistan that the correspondent alleges that Amanullah did not dare to leave him in the country in his absence and took him along with him in his European tour. Ali Ahmed Jan when he was sent to Jalalabad for negotiations with the rebels, it is alleged instead of trying to faithfully carry out the mission he was sent on, was busy strengthening his own position at Jalalabad and for this purpose took money from the Royal coffers. In the meantime garbled reports in the Afghan Press about the Jalalabad Jirga misled Amanullah who apparently thought the negotiations were progressing favourably.—Free Press.

BACHA-I-SAQQA MUST VACATE

CHRISTIAN PROFESSOR AND AFGHAN SITUATION

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

Dr. Lucas, Principal, Foreman Christian College, who paid a visit to Kabul at the time of Amanullah's return from his European tour, in the course of a lecture delivered last night gave a graphic description of the condition of the country and the administration prevailing there. Though the army was ill-equipped he was struck by the progress made in other directions. He found telegraphs, telephones and wireless stations in Afghanistan. He also found there French, German and English schools all well equipped with 500 to 600 boys in each school. The tution fee was Rs. 25 for the whole session.

Concluding, Dr. Lucas said that it would have been better if King Amanullah had followed the example of King Riza Shah who was also modernising Persia but by slow and steady steps. Many in Kabul thought, said the speaker that King Amanullah might be shot or assasinated; but he managed to save his life. The seeds of progress which had been sown in Afghanistan, are bound to bear fruit within the next few months. He was sure that Bacha-i-Saqqa will have to make room for a progressive Ruler.—Free Press.

EVACUATIONS OF FOREIGNERS COMPLETE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Fourteen British Indian subjects four French and two Italian subjects were evacuated by air from Kabul on the 19th.

It is understood that this completes the evacuation of all British Indians French and Italians in Kabul who wish to leave with the exception of the Diplomatic Staffs. A convoy of five hundred camels arrived at Khyber from Afghanistan on the 18th. They had to pay considerable fees for safe escort.—A. P.

FOR A PLACE IN THE COLD!

—:o:—

Race between U. S. and Britain

AMERICAN EXPLORER'S DISCOVERY IN ANTARCTIC

LONDON, Feb. 21.

New York.—The discovery of a vast new Antarctic territory which he has claimed for the United States is described by Commander Byrd in a despatch to the "New York Times" and the Associated Newspapers. The territory discovered by two aeropianes after an extensive flight has been named 'Marie Byrd Land' after the explorer's wife. Commander Byrd also claims to have discovered a second new mountain range with peaks 10,000 feet high and situated in Marie Byrd Land between Ross Sea and Graham's Land on the side British territory. This range lies to the east and south of the first range recently discovered by Commander Byrd and named 'Rockefeller Range' which is in New Zealand Territory. About 40,000 square miles of the Antarctic has been explored by air by the Byrd Expedition.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIA TO EXPLORE ECONOMIC RESOURCES

—:o:—

BRITISH GOVT.'S GIFT OF "DISCOVERY"

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Canbarra.—Premier Bruce announced in the House of Representatives that the Government had decided to organise an expedition to the Antarctic under the leadership of Sir Douglas Mawson. The expedition would probably sail at the end of the year, explore the Australian sector of the Antarctic between Ross Sea and Enderby Land and investigate the economic resources and carry out a hydrographic survey. The expedition would use aeroplanes inland and investigate commercial possibilities of whaling. The British Government had placed Captain Scott's famous ship "Discovery" now on service off Falklands, at the disposal of the expedition gratis. The cost of the expedition was estimated at £16,000 of which New Zealand had offered to contribute £2,500 The British and New Zealand Governments had been invited to nominate their representatives to the scientific personnel. Reuter's Special.

BAHREIN ISLANDS

—:o:—

BRITAIN REFUSES TO RECOGNISE PERSIA'S CLAIM

LONDON, Feb. 20

Newspapers state that the British Government have notified Persia that Britain cannot recognise Persia's claim to Bahrein Islands and have reiterated the grounds of refusal given in the British Note of January 1928.—A. P.

MAHATMA TO TOUR THE PUNJAB?

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

It is understood Mahatmaji has been invited to make a tour in the Punjab next June, and Mahatmaji, it is stated, has accepted the invitation.—Free Press.

PANDIT MOTILAL

—:o:—

PART OF INCOME CONTRIBUTED TO CONGRESS

The following are taken from the fourth Congress bulletin issued by the office of the All-India Congress Committee.

"In compliance with the resolution of the Congress calling upon all Congressmen to contribute a certain percentage of their incomes to the Congress funds, Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the A.I.C.C., has paid Rs. 1,130 so far to the All India Congress Committee office. He has informed the office that this represents a percentage of his income since the resolution was passed."

BARDOLI AND CHORASI INQUIRY

—:o:—

REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO GOVT. IN APRIL

SURAT, Feb. 20.

The inquiry into the land revenue settlement of the Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas is expected to be over by March 1. On that date the officers conducting the enquiry will reach the village of Kundh in Chorasi Taluka. The report will be prepared at Dumas and presented to the Government in April. In the meanwhile Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate of Bombay, will present the case of the agriculturists before the enquiry officers, probably on Saturday next.—A. P.

SANTA CRUZ STREE SAMAJ

—:o:—

A GARBA PARTY

The Santa Cruz Stree Samaj held a Garba party in the hall of the Poddar High School, Santa Cruz, on Saturday. The function which was most enjoyable was attended by a large gathering. The garbas led by Mrs. Madhurika Mehta were particularly appreciated.

"NO SPOON-FED SHIPPING"

—:o:—

British Shippers' Warning to India

"REFUSE TO BE SACRIFICED FOR POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY"

LONDON, February 21.

Sir William Currie, speaking at the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Shipping said, that there was marked improvement in relations between Capital and Labour. Th estatistics of the days lost by disputes in shipping industry were lowest for 36 years.

The most important happening was the withdrawal of Australian Government from business and the gradual diminution of interests of the America Shipping Board Australia lost twelve millions in its experiment and the America Shipping Board lost on operating only the fabulous sum of 56 millions sterling in seven years. It was a matter of complete satisfaction to British shipping, which had never asked to be spoon-fed by Government, that two such outstanding examples of State ownership had collapsed.

REFUSE TO BE SACRIFICED FOR POLITICAL EXPDIENCY.

He condemned the endeavour of some Indian politicians to exclude British shipping from Indian coastal trade. He said that British commerce in India refused to be sacrificed at the altar of political expediency and would unreleutingly oppose any discriminatory action.

He expressed the opinion that once British shipping was disposed, of, other industries in India in which British merchants had been pioneers, would similarly be expropriated without compensation with the result that the necessary sources of capital would dry up and rate of interest on India's loans would be commensurate with scarcity and insecurity of capital and the whole economic structure of India would be shaken to foundations.

He said India's correct economic policy lay not in discriminatory and racial legislation but in co-operation. British shipping and commerce in India did not ask for privilege but some treatment as Britain afforded to Indian commerce, and wished to enjoy equal rights with Indian fellow-subjects. He ventured to say that discrimination against industries and interests of their compatriots in India would never be tolerated by the British Parliament.—Reuter.

ALARMED AT HAJI'S BILL

LONDON, February 21.

The British Chamber of Shipping at its annual meeting to-day, under the presidency of Sir William Currie, manager of the Inchcape group, had for the principal subjject a resolution on Mr. Haji's Bill before the Indian Legislative Assembly for the reservation of coastal traffic to Indian bottoms. The following is the text of the resolution:—

"This annual meeting of the British Chamber of Shipping notes with grave concern the introduction of legislation in the Indian Legislature whereby British shipping will be excluded from the coastal trading of India and Burma and the East, and is of opinion that such legislation is economically unsound and would be a deplorable act of racial discrimination and would constitute a serious blow to inter-Imperial relationship. This meeting, therefore, requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as it may consider effective to ensure that British shipping is not excluded from trading in the coasts of India and Burma and will not be subjected to such disability."—Free Press Beam Service.

CORRUPTION, BRIBERY AND JOBBERY

—:o:—

Grave Allegations Against Bengal Ministers

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION PASSED

"Muslim M. L. C.s. Are in My Pay"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, February 21.

In the Bengal Legislative Council the motions of "No Confidence" against Nawab Masharuff Hossain, Minister of Education and Rajah of Nashipur, Minister of Local Self-Government, were carried this afternoon by 65 votes to 59 and 62 votes to 59 respectively.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20

At 3-40 p.m. to-day in the Bengal Legislative Council in an atmosphere of tense excitement, Mr. N. M. Chowdhury moved his motion of "no-confidence in the Ministers. At the outset he charged the Ministers with violation of the constitution and further of corrupting the public life of the country; and transgressing well-known canons of decency in the transaction of public affairs, the Ministers have invented a system of management by unjustifiable methods.

There has been a good of public discontent and the matter was represented to the Simon Commission. There has been no public protest till one nominated member gave notice regarding a liquor shop at Bowbazar. It was impossible to stifle the matter. A further charge of corruption related to three main heads (1) in relation to members of Council (2) Regarding the administration of Excise Department (3) Distribution of patronage.

As regards the first it was a favourite dictum of the Nawab Mussraff Hossein, Minister of Education, that only person capable of bribing or willing to be bribed should come to the Council. This was the estimate of the honesty of the Members of the Council.

POLITICIANS AND LIQUOR VENDORS.

As regards the second there has been a good deal of interference due to political presure in the administration of the Excise Department. Politicians are encouraged to take sides in quarrels of liquor vendors and are rewarded with handsome remuneration. The Minister made it a condition of hearing of applications or appeals that such and such a lawyer M. L. C. should be engaged and fancy fees paid. He cited some intances, one being that a Chittagong M.L.C. was engaged at the instance of the Minister and a fee of Rs. 1500 was paid for one day's appearance. On the very day of the death of Pannalalsaha his License was cancelled and given to the son of an M.L.C. and on his surrender to the editor of the "Voteranga who has become a great supporter of the Ministry since the date of the grant.

MINISTER ACCUSED OF JOBBERY.

Regarding patronage he charged the Ministry of jobbery, because the Minister of Education had admitted that he had to give apointment to the sons and nephews of his supporters in preference to other qualified candidates.

Proceeding Mr. Nural Haq Chowdhury said that contrary to the constitution, the Ministers were not responsible to the people. They cannot influence the action of Ministers. They kept themselves in office by the official and European votes and by judicious distribution of patronage. He was not challenging the existence of Diarchy; but wanted to purify public life and compel Ministers to respect the spirit and convention of the constitution.

OFFICIALS FED UP WITH MINISTR MAKING.

Mr. Travers on behalf of the Official group remarked that if the charges of bribery were substantiated, they should at once withdraw their support from any Minister (cries of "hear, hear"). But they were assured that the charges were unfounded and the Minister did not seem to be alarmed. (Swarajist Laughter) Proceeding Mr. Travers emphasised that if this Ministry was turned out their Group would not support any ministry which might have confidence of His Excellency: because the Officials were tired of this game:—Free Press.

Mr. Wordsworth while admitting that there was strong feeling against the Ministaer did not believe that any member of the Council could be bribed by the Minister.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Leader of the Congress Party said they were voting for the motion not only because they were opposed to dyarchy but also because the Minister was charged with bribery and corruption and as such was not fit to occupy the post. Mr. Sen-Gupta added that Mr. Travers supported the Nawab because he was a fellow tea-planter.

The Raja of Nashipur, the second Minister, said that he had resigned from the Union Party because he did not agree with the policy adopted by some members of that Party.—A. P.

"M. L. C'S. IN MY PAY"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Mr. Atiqulla following Mr. Travers said that during the downfall of the Chakravarti-Ghuznavi Ministry he was offered money by the present Minister in charge of Excise and subsequently by agents which the speaker indignantly refused. The issue to-day was neither political, nor constitutional, but ethical. A Minister with a long purse might succeed today, but they wanted to vindicate the honesty and the purity of public life. Cries were raised by Swarajists to hear from the Minister, when Khan Bahadur Abdul Sattar, supporter of the Minister explained that he never appeared as a Lawyer before the Minister on Rs. 1,500 a day.

Mr. R. K. Basu, Swarajist, narrated how Nawab Mussraf Hossein told Mr. Bose that in spite of the Swarajists, he would carry Primary Education Bill, because he had 23 Mohamedan members of the House in his pay. Mr. Bose characterised the remark as an insult to the House.—Free Press.

WORLD'S WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP

—:o:—

GAMA-PETERSON CONTEST ON SUNDAY

PATIALA, Feb. 20.

The wrestlying contest between Gama and Jess Petersen for the world Championship will take place at Patiala on Sunday the 24th Feb.

Another wrestling match between Hussain Bux Multani and Gama, son of Kallu of Amritsar, will also take place the same day.—A. P.

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CORPORATION STULTIFIES ITSELF

—:o:—

Contract for Printing Work Given to "Times" Press

BUSINESS-BEFORE-HONOUR GENTRY WIN THE DAY

"Should politics be divorced from business?" This oft-repeated question again cropped up at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday and produced very lively discussion. The occasion was provided when the Commissioner asked for priority to a contract being entered into with the "Times of India" for the printing work of municipal departments for a further period of five years. Dr. Choksey and Nationalist members made a dead set against it and put forward a plea that the "Times of India" monopoly should be ended. "Should the Corporation extend its patronage to a paper which has always stood against the aspirations of the Indian people"? they asked.

Mr. Boman-Berham and the Progressivists took cudgels on behalf the Commissioner and would not have political considerations to influence business matters and said efficiency should be the only criterion. The proposition although opposed by the Nationalists, was passed and Dr. Vora's amendment that fresh tenders should be called to give an opportunity to other presses, was lost by 19 votes against 33.

HOME MEMBER MAKES AMPLE AMENDS.

Dr. Deshmukh at the outset made a statement to the House in regard to the alleged insult by the Home Member, Government of Bombay, to one of the members of the Corporation's deputation which awaited on him some days ago. He stated that a satisfactory solution had been arrived at, consistent with the dignity and importance of the House and that the Home Member had made ample amends. The whole matter, said the President, would be placed before the Corporation at a subsequent meeting.

The Commissioner then asked for priority to an item relating to the Corrosion of the Tansa main pipes, which was granted. He referred to the Corporation resolution of 20th December 1928 approving the scheme for constructing at a cost of Rs. 2,43,255, a Cement Concrete trough round the two 57 inch Tansa Mains where they crossed the Race Course with a view to protecting them from the corrosive action of the soil. Since submitting this estimate experience had shown that the steel mains were corroding far more rapidly than was anticipated and immediate precautions would have to be taken to safeguard the City's water supply.

The Commissioner therefore proposed a scheme to replace both the 57" steel mains across the Race Course by Cast Iron Pipes.

The work, if approved, would be taken in hand from the beginning of March and the expenditure debited to the grant of the next financial year. The sum of Rs. 58,350 would have to be provided out of the Surplus Cash Balance.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

A motion of Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji to approved of the suggestions of the Commissioner, was adopted.

PRINTING WORK & "TIMES" PRESS.

The Commissioner at this stage asked for urgency regarding the Standing Committee's resolution to a contract being entered into with the "Times of India" press for the printing work of all Municipal departments for a period of 5 years from 1st March 1929.

The House, however, refused to grant priority to this matter by a large majority.

The Commissioner explained that the present contract with the "Times" press would expire on the 28th instant and hence the "urgency." Unless the Corporation came to some decision the administration would suffer.

A member was heard to say that no respectable press would refuse to accept works of the kind on the ground that contract had expired.

Dr. Deshmukh here pointed out that under the rules, the Commissioner might again ask for urgency of the item after a lapse of half an hour.

The matter did not really end here when after some time the Commissioner found a champion in Mr. Boman-Behram, Chairman of the Standing Committee who moved:—

"That with reference to the letter from the Commissioner, No. M. C. 66-C., dated the 11th February 1929, approval be given under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, subject to the further sanction of the Corporation under Section 67 (b) of the Act, to a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with the "Times of India" Press for the printing work of all the Municipal departments for a period of five years from 1st March 1929, at rates at which the total cost will aggregate Rs. 97,688-7-0 per annum.

"2. That the Chairman be requested to bring this Resolution as Urgent Business before any current meeting of the Corporation."

Mr. Choksey asked the President whether it was desirable that a member of the "Times" staff should be allowed to sit in the hall.

Dr. Deshmukh remarked that Mr. Dumasia (the person referred to) might not take part in voting, but he certainly could not be asked to leave the hall.

Mr. Dumasia thought it was sheer bad taste on the part of Dr. Choksey to make such an observation.

Mr. Boman-Behram in support of his motion, declared "Times" press had given them great satisfaction in the past and had executed all work expeditiously. He thought for the sake of about Rs. 800, as against the quotation of the British India Press, their patronage should not be discontinued. Again the "Times" press was very near the Municipal office and in his opinion that was a great advantage. He informed the House how the question had been discussed in the Standing Committee on two occasions.

When a member asked by how many votes the "Times" tender was passed in the Standing Committee, Mr. Boman-Behram admitted that it was passed by his casting vote. (A voice: Shame!)

DR. CHOKSEY'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. Choksey opposed the motion. He thought it was a matter of shame and disappointment that the Standing Committee was playing an ugly game this time. It was only in October last that the Corporation, by a resolution had asked the Standing Committee to make a report whether the printing work of the Municipality could not be given to any other press. The Standing Committee he averred had deliberately suppressed the report till now and he could not help blaming some members who were always inclined to side with one particular class.

DON'T SUBSIDIZE "ENEMY PRESS"

Even from the business point of view, the Standing Committee had not acted rightly since the British India Press had quoted Rs. 500 less than the "Times." He asked the Corporation whether it was going to subsidise an "enemy press" like the "Times." It had been carrying on a regular and mischievous propaganda against the aspirations of Indians against Swaraj. While it was actually eking its existence on Indian money it was carrying on an anti-Indian propaganda. Even a beast would not bite the hand that gave food to it but not so the "Times". "We may have to suffer some inconvenience but under no circumstances should we give patronage to an enemy press", he concluded.

DR. VORA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment to the effect that fresh tenders may be invited. He stated that unless other presses were given a chance it was not fair to comment on their inefficiency. He was strongly of opinion that the "Times" monopoly should be put a stop.

MR. TAIRSEE'S CANONS OF BUSINESS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee threw light as to how the matter was passed by the Standing Committee. He thought that the matter must be reconsidered by the Standing Committee. He was sorry to say that the resolution of the Standing Committee was passed only with the double vote of the Chairman (Shame). Votes on this question were equal but the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the resolution and that was how it had come before the Corporation. He did not want political bias to influence this matter but would ask the Corporation only to strictly respect the canons of calling tenders and accepting the lowest. It was fair, he said that fresh tenders should be invited especially because certain alterations were allowed to be made in these after they had been submitted.

Mr. Hirji-Behedin said it was ridiculous thath political heat should be brought to bear upon this question which was purely business one.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai speaking in support of Dr. Vora's amendment stated that they should religiously respect the sanctity of contract. In his opinion the lowest tenders would be accepted. He said it was natural that political sentiment should play a part in public bodies and quoted the example of Government itself when during the times of Non Co-operation it deprived some Indian merchants who sympathised with the movement of Government patronage. (A voice: It is not true).

Mr. Tairsee: It is more than true.

The Commissioner did not wish to import political issues in this question but would discuss it only from the business point of view. They were, he said, not concerned with the "Times of India" as a paper but as a press. He accepted the principle that the lowest tender should be accepted but would ask the House to consider the efficiency also.

Mr. Horniman spoke in favour of the amendment.

When Mr. Boman-Behram rose to reply a closure was applied. Dr. Vora's amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

A poll being demanded resulted in 19 voting for and 33 against the amendment.

The following is a division list on the question of giving printing contracts to the "Times of India":—

STOOD FOR VINDICATING SELF-RESPECT.

The following 19 voted for Dr. Vora's amendment that tenders should be re-invited:—Dr. J V Vora, Dr. A G Merchant, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. B G Parelkar, Mr. Gangadas M Sethna, Mr. G B Nare, Mr. B G Horniman, Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsey, Dr. J M Choksey, Dr. J V Vora, Mr. Kisondas M Ramji, Mr. L R Tairsee, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Dr. E Moses, Mr. P G Sahasrabudhe, Dr. P N Meisheri, Mr. S K Pupala, Dr. A G Vegas and Mr. Y G Pandit.

BUSINESS BEFORE HONOUR FRATERNITY.

The following 33 voted against the amendment:—Mr. A R Dimtikar, Diwan Bahadur Pai, Mr. C W Arbuthnot, Mr. B S N Cooper, Mr. B N Gamadia, Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. E R Hirji-Behedin, Dr. A F Henriques, Mr. H P Mody, Mr. J B Boman-Behram, Khan Saheb Karamally Ibrahim, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. P A Kelly, Rao Saheb M D Rane, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji Kalewar, Dr. M V Bulsara, Mr. M A Dhabolkar, Mr. Mirza A M Khan, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, Mr. Mahomedali Allabux, Dr. M C Javle, Mr. Nanabhoy Luxuman, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. R K Vaidya, Dr. R M Mistry, Mr. R S Nikaljay, Mr. W H Neilson, Dr. S S Bathwalla, Dr. Sorabji P. Mehta, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, and Mr. D J C Wallace.

Messrs. V N Chandavarkar and V G Dalvie remained neutral.

Continued from Column 6

year all the money provided was not spent and the remaining was made to lapse. The position in this respect must be remedied. Regarding fifth Member to the Railway Board Mr. Rahimtullah pressed the claims of Indians and alluded to the assurance of Sir Charles Innes.

AS A MAN IN THE STREET LOOKS AT IT.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar viewed the budget from the point of view of the man in the street. He referred to the grievances of third class passengers and quoted the views of Mahatma Gandhi who ohad resumed to travel by third class after six years to show that the arrangement provided in this class was very unsatisfactory. What was the use of giving reduction in third class rates for distances beyond 150 or 200 miles when as a matter of fact this class of people never travelled so much distance except on very rare occasions.

PUBLICITY WASTE EXPOSED.

Mr. Muktar Singh complained about the effect of freights on the movement of Indian wheat with the result that there had been import of wheat in certain parts of the country.

The Commerce Member had announced a reduction in the third class fares on the Eastern Bengal Railway but there was no announcement regarding the other railways. What was the use of advertising in foreign countries through publicity organisation and inviting foreigners to travel on Indian railways when practically nothing was being done for the passengers who contributed the largest share of the revenues.

Mr. Sykes (Bombay) in an imperfectly heard speech said that the convention of the separaion if Railway Finance was meant to enable railways to carry out a continuous policy.

Mr. Nilkanth Das mainly criticised the store purchase policy of railways and thought that they only existed to provide markets for foreign goods.

He deplored the Government policy of drift in the matter of convention for separation of railway finance from the General Finance, an examination of which, he said, should have been undertaken earlier.

Mr. Parsons had no objection to supply the House with necessary Information.

Pandit Kunzru then directed his criticism to the policy of accumulating reserve and depreciation funds, which, to-day stood at 22-1/2 crores and 13-1/2 crores respectively. He suggested that interest on these funds should be utlised for reducing the rates and fares.

Mr. Perumal Naidu confined himself to pressing a number of grevances in and about his constituency.

Mr. Haji Abdulla Kasim asked Government to proceed with the Mangalore-Malpi line which would be useful to merchants.

SIR G. RAINEY REPLIES.

Sir George Rainy replying to the debate promised Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to circulate from next year a summary of the proceedings of the Local Railway Advisory Committee. As regards questions raised regarding rates tribunal, depreciation fund, railway reserves and interest thereon, all would come up for consideration by the Committee examining the separation scheme.

The Commerce Member thought that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was overhasty in his criticism as railway returns were not quite so bad. After all when rates and fares were reduced the returns might be lower.

The Commerce Member informed Pandit Kunzru that the proceedings of the Central Railway Advisory Committee were confidential as a matter of practice though he saw no particular reason why the proceedings regarding education should be so treated.

The President asked the Commerce Member who decided to make these proceedings confidential.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as a member of the Council intervening said the first time when the Central Council met it discussed the sleeper scandal and the proceedings were confidential after which this became practice.

Finally Sir George Rainy told Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah that he did not make the announcement in the budget speech regarding Government intention about Labour Member on the Railway Board lest it should lead to the suspicion that Government wished to override the Standing Finance Committee and had decided to go ahead with the scheme whatever the House might do. The Government's intention was to appoint Mr. Hayman the present Controller of Railway Accounts, as Labour Member and when Mr. Parsons went on leave to appoint Mr. P. R. Rau, Director of Finance as officiating Financial Commissioner.

The House adjourned till Saturday.—A. P.

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY BUDGET

Stop Waste of Money on Publicity Campaign

NEW MEMBER TO ADVISORY BOARD

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

There was in the lobby a keen expression of sympathy with Mr. Jinnah in his sad bereavement caused by the death of Mrs. Jinnah the news of which spread among the members of the Assembly this morning.—A. P.

The absence of questions from the order paper to-day enabled the Legislative Assembly to begin at once the general discussion of the Railway Budget. Lobby conversations showed that attacks will be levelled at the working expenses, the proposal to create a Fifth Member of the Railway Board, the question of the convention under which the Railways contributinos to the General Exchequr and the absence of an Indian Member of the Railway Board. Government's solicitude for low paid railwaymen would be welcomed.

WHAT TAX-PAYER WANTS.

Sir purshottamdas Thakurdas occupied half an hour in making a running commentary on the Railway Budget. He congratulated Sir George Rainy and the Railway Board on the handsome results presented and the appreciable funds set aside in reserve. But what the Indian tax-payer wanted urgently was a substantial reduction in rates and freights on State-managed railways and also on company-managed railways. He objected to the B and N. W. Railway declaring a dividend of 19 per cent to its shareholders while that company ran a public utility serbice and had done practically nothing tto look after the requirements and convenience of passengers. This was one the railway which had frightened the Indian public from any conception of Company-managed railways system.

BENEFI... OF NATIONALISATION.

The first Assembly, despite Government dissuasion, voted for State-management of railways as the policy of the Government and it was only after this principle was put into effect that the Railway Board had been able to show a reduction in rates and fares.

WANTED RATES INQUIRY.

There should be a thorough investigation into the question of the existing level of rates and fares with a view to ascertain the reduction required to run the railways at the required standard of efficiency yielding only reasonable profit to railways and not on a profiteering scale as was the case in B. N. W. Railway for instance. This could be done by the Railway Rates Advisory Committee which should be converted into a tribunal as promised by Sir Charles Innes.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

While congratulating Sir George Rainy and the Railway Board on their solicitude for the establishment on railways Sir Purshottamdas drew pointed attention to difference in rates of expenditure spent on the education of children of the Indian staff and that spent on the childrne of the European staff.

NOT REASONABLE.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that the railways deserved congratulation so far. The Railway workshops were now able to carry out repairs at a cheaper cost but there was still very great scope for improvement in economy in management of railway workshops. The speaker referred to the huge railway reserve of 22 1/2 crores and depreciation fund of 13 1/2 crores. This, he said, was held in Government cash balances as call money and railways received on it interest of one per cent less than the rates at which Government borrowed. This was not reasonable.

THE DANGER.

Mr. Chetty scented danger in the remark of the Finance Member last year that the Railway Reserves could be utilised for wiping off the unproductive debt of India. "It is essential for us to devise some safeguards against this danger.

A EUROPEAN VIEW.

Mr. Cocke (European Group) emphasised that in considering questions like salary, staff quarters, and labour problems they should consider they were all-India problems and he supported the plea for an additional Labour Member of the Railway Board in view of the serious situation caused by the labour problems on the railways.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta directed his criticism to the general financial results shown by the working of the railways. He replied to Mr. Cocke's remarks by reminding him that political topics which caused European members only fun were matters of life and death to the non-official benches.

VIRTUAL STAGNATION.

Mr. Jamnadas expressed surprise at this annual payment of half a crore of rupees to the general revenues over and above the railway's contribution under the convention and regretted that the matter was not brought before the Railway Standing Finance Committee at an earlier stage. Speaking about the financial results Mr. Mehta said that the superficial satisfaction must be considerably modified on an examination of the figures. (Sir Purshotamdas: "Hear, hear)". There had been virtual stagnation in the railways for the last four or five years. The gross receipts were down by six crores and the net receipts by one and a half crores. He asked the Railway Member why these returns had dwindled when "we have twelve or thirteen reasons why railways should look up and not look down. We have added 3,000 miles new railways. We have acquired many company managed line whose surplus profits now accrue to us and the expenditure on whose London Boards no longer is needed. There is then normal expansion which should have further added to our income. There is also the recent publicity campaign which has cost us Rs. 7 lakhs though its results seem only superficial. These are causes which should have gone to swell our revenues. There are on the other hand eight reasons which should lead to economy and lower our expenses. The cost of repairs has gone down by Rs. 2000 per locomotive. There is decrease in the cost of operation on account of extensive marshalling yards. There is fall in the prices of stores. There is fuel economy campaign conducted by special staff and you have three administrative reforms namely institution of divisional system of administration, establishment of Clearing House and separation of Audit from Accounts.

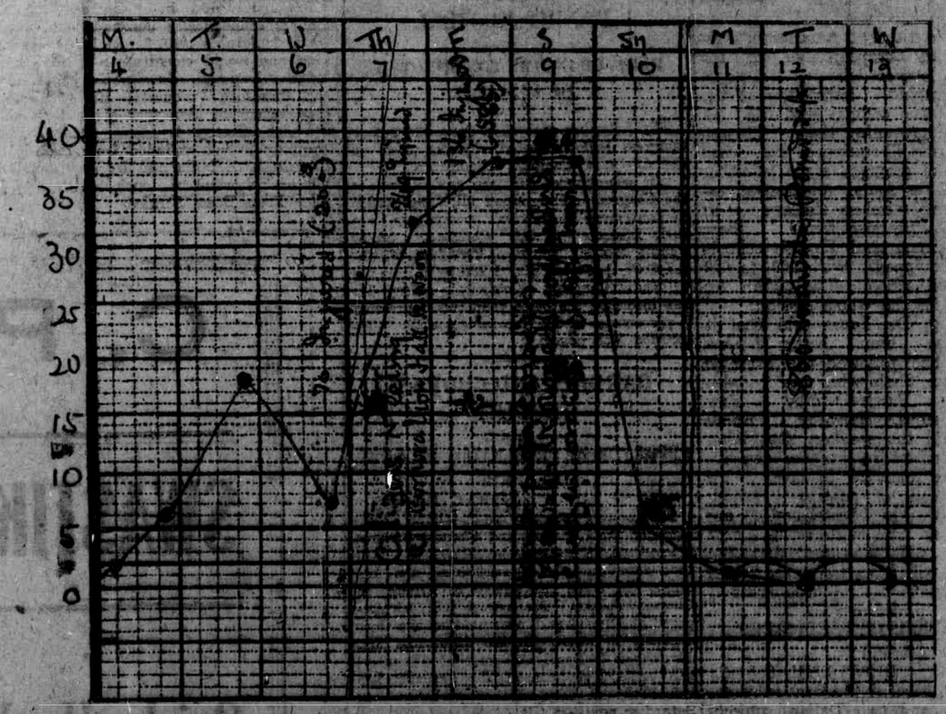
Concluding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta criticised the proposal to create fifth member to the Railway Board.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah complained that Agents were restricted in the matter of spending the money provided in the budget. Generally they got money between June and July and they placed orders in England. It took some time for goods to arrive and before the end of the financial

(Continued in Column 8)

THE WEEK OF HORRORS.

Bombay's Blood Chart.



Dr. Deshmukh has prepared for the Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee the above Blood Chart of the recent disturbances in Bombay. The rise and fall in the blood-shed is clearly indicated and can be compared with the dated on which the principal events, connected with the disturbances, took place. The following details are given as an index to the Chart:—

Deaths 137, Total casualties 783.

(1) Citizens' Public Meeting at Corporation Hall, on the 7th.
(2) Peace Committee suggests precautionary and preventive measures.
(3) Peace Committee Meets Governor.
(4) Government proclaim Curfew order.
(5) Panic subsides by 10th morning.

BOMBAY GOVT. A HAPPY FAMILY!

No Need of Separate Allocation of Funds For Two Halves

MR. PRADHAN'S REPLY TO BUDGET DEBATE

Adjournment Motion on Riots on Tuesday

As reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Thursday, Mr. K. M. Munshi gave a notice of motion in the Legislative Council on Thursday morning to move adjournment of the House to consider the question of riot which took place in Bombay recently. The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson did not object to the motion being discussed in the House provided sufficient time was given to the official bench to collect the required information. He intimated that the police were still busy enquiring into the matter and Government had not received any report thereto.

The President said that the motion was in order and it would be more convenient if the discussion was adjourned till early next week.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson suggested Tuesday next to which Mr. Munshi agreed. The adjournment motion would be discussed therefore on Tuesday.

BUDGET DISCUSSION RESUMED.

Discussion on the budget for 1929-30 was then resumed.

The Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatullah (General Member) replying to the various criticisms said the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and the Sukkur Barrage had come down to him as a legacy from his predecessors and as a member of the Government he did not shrink from his responsibility. As regards Back Bay Reclamation he did not do anything without referring the matter to the Standing Advisory Committee and followed their recommendations. The Industrial Housing Scheme expenditure of Rs. 3,50,000 he considered reasonable and assured the House that the suggestions made in the House regarding water and electric schemes would be favourably considered by him. Since he took over the charge, nothing untoward had occurred in regard to the Sukkur Barrage and the excess of cost of Rs. 168 lakhs was due to the items not foreseen.

The Bombay Legislative Council completed the three days allotted for budget discussion on Thursday and they would proceed with the official business from to-day (Friday) The first Bill which is to be on the anvil of the Council is the Stamp Act Amendment Bill which is expected to invoke considerable interest.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

There is a large volume of non-official legislation pending before the current session of the Bombay Council. As many as 20 Bills are put down for the first or second reading. It is difficult to say how many of these will be reached Among those which, it is feared will probably be opposed by Government is the Vaccination Bill moved by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram. The Bill is intended to bring the Bombay Law in a line with the English Law. It provides for the exemption of the Conscientious Objector from the penalties of the present Vaccination Act. Mr. Jairamdas' Bill has been supported by many Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency among these being the Municipalities of Belgaum Bijapur Nasik, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas Rohri, Bhusawal Jalgaon, Gadag Betgeri Matiari and Kalyan.

BOLSHIE PROPAGANDA.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay City North) characterised a leaflet issued by the Revenue Department as a Bolshevic propaganda. It was stated therein that to prevent illicit distillation of liquor more liquor shops should be opened. He then criticised the policy of Government in not encouraging medical service by making honorary appointments of eminent medical men and read from the statistics of the Blue Book that out of 11,000 cases of cholera in the Presidency only 199 died. Dr. Gilder asked who were the medical experts to achieve such a marvellous success? Because, he added, in Bombay during the same period out of 177 cases of cholera 28 died. Then in Bombay out of 71 cases of plague 60 died while in Karwar out of 121 cases only 6 died. (Laughter). In the mofussil out of 455 abnormal cases of labour not one proved fatal and in Sind in a certain dispensary where there were no beds provided for indoor patients, ten cases were treated as indoor patients. Dr. Gilder asked in what part of the building these patients were kept?

TRANSFERRED DEPTS. "NOT STARVED."

Hon. Dewan Bahadur H. D. Desai (Minister, Local Self-Government) said the Transferred Departments got 35 per cent. of the revenue as compared with 32 per cent. last year. This did not mean that they were satisfied with what they got, but he removed the impression that the Transferred Departments were starved.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat) complained of the hardships experienced by Mahomedan teachers by their transfers and said the Deputy Educational Inspector was like a Post Office and did not function usefully to the best advantage of the Mahomedan students.

EDUCATION MINISTER AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Hon. Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmed (Minister of Education) pointed out that if they wanted primary education to be compulsory and more expanded they should tap certain sources for the expenditure involved. He suggested that the best course was to appoint a committee of the Council to go into the question which he said he proposed to do shortly. He also pointed out certain difficulties in making primary education more popular and said about four local Boards in Gujarat had non-cooperated and refused to have control of primary schools.

BOMBAY'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City) asked the Hon. Finance Member as to what extent the Bombay Presidency had suffered in regard to the Meston Settlement. He also wanted to know as to what Government were doing for the prosperity of trade and industry. The Government of India had not given full effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the textile industry in Bombay and Bombay Government had done nothing to safeguard the textile industry in the last twelve months of labour strike.

MURZBAN ON PROHIBITION

Mr. P. J. Murzban (Bombay City South) considered the suggestion of certain councillors for prohibition as impractical, illogical and absurd.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: Open a bar here also (Laughter).

Mr. Murzban continuing said by adopting prohibition policy they would lose Rs. 58 lacs only in Bombay by way of revenue. The people who wanted to make Bombay dry were living in fools' paradise. Mr. Murzban was quoting some paragraph from the "Times of India" and the President interrupting said: "nothing should be quoted from newspapers."

Mr. Nariman: And particularly from the "Times of India." (Laughter).

Mr. Murzban proceeding said by prohibition the City would lose lacs of rupees of revenue crimes of illicit distillation will increase and labour class will experience hardship as there were labourers who could not do without liquor.

Mr. S. K. Bole and Mr. S. C. Joshi: No, no.

Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuro also spoke on Sukkur Barrage and hardship caused to the agriculturists by paucity of water supply.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member replied to the various criticisms. He said:

MR. PRADHAN'S REPLY.

The object of a general budget discussion, as I understand it, is to give an opportunity to the non-official members of this Honourable House to criticize the policy of Government in all the departments generally, and it is but right that they should have some idea about the working of those departments before they started on the task of detailed discussion. It is in these discussions that they are expected to make constructive suggestions for the guidance of the official benches. I am glad that some constructive criticisms have been offered for future guidance and they will be seriously taken into consideration.

My Honourable friend from Kaira Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai suggested that I should begin by curtailing the establishment of the Finance Department itself. I can tell him that not only is the staff not superfluous but it is not even adequate. I am as anxious as any other Hon'ble member of this House to apply the pruning knife wherever it is possible to do so, and as one Hon'ble member, Mr. Ginwala admitted retrenchment to the tune of Rs. 53 lakhs has already been made. The process cannot be pursued indefinitely. Some of the suggestions made by Mr. Shillidy, the Retrenchment Officer, have been already carried out and some are still under the consideration of Government. As regards reducing the lower staff the suggestions which are made are sometimes inconsistent. Government have to be guided by the advice of the officers on the spot and wherever possible strictest economy is being practised. In the Transferred departments recruitment to the All India Services has been stopped and services are being provincialised.

MONEY FOR POLICE.

The Hon'ble member for Bombay, Mr. B. T. Desai, urged that no more money should be given for increasing the Police force. Many of the members of this House do not share that view. On the contrary, as I have stated, there is always a cry for more Police not only in the Island of Bombay but in the mofussil.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Hon'ble members criticising the agricultural improvements tried to point out that the condition of the agriculturists is not improved with all these improvements and that they are not better off. If the general output of the agricultural produce is better that ought to contribute to the improvement of their material wealth; and to remove their indebtedness. I have already stated that the experiment of Land Mortgage Banks is being made for solving the difficulty of long term loans. I believe that the co-operative movement ought to contribute materially to remove many of the middlemen who are at present absorbing the profits which ought really to go into the pockets of the growers.

It is also urged that the improvements should be carried to the doors of the cultivators. So far as I know at several places experiments are made on the cultivator's own lands in order to show them the superiority of improved cultivation and improved seed.

Since 1927-28 we have not been contributing anything and for the previous two years we did not contribute the full quota. Similarly we did not contribute the full quota of famine assignment in 1927-28 and in the current year we did not contribute anything.

According to the original arrangement under which the Sukkur Barrage Scheme was sanctioned, as it is particularly a protective work, 10 lakhs were to be allotted from the Famine Fund annually for meeting interest charges. As provision for famine assignment is now reduced to only Rs. 12 lakhs, this sum is now being met from ordinary revenues. To that extent the contribution still continues. For the first two years no contribution was made and so this year Rs. 11.79 lakhs are being paid to make up the arrears. Mr. Willes, the Finance Secretary, has already told you that we are contributing nearly Rs. 58 lakhs annually toward the Development debt.

There is great fall in Excise revenue, similarly under Stamps and Court-fees. All these different factors have wiped out the sums which are considered as a sort of saving by the Hon'ble members.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble member from Ahmedabad, Mr. Swaminarayan, thought that we are giving Rs. 19 lakhs for capital expenditure out of our revenue. That is not so. The amount is being utilised only for one day. Then he also took exception to our lending Rs. 1,23 lakhs to the Sukkur Barrage. That is a sum which gives us about Rs. 6 lakhs by way of interest. All that which is spent for the Barrage out of the Provincial revenue barring the contribution from the Famine Fund carries interest which goes to increase our ordinary revenues. I admit that no Government will be justified in building up large balances at the risk of starving important departments in their ordinary expenditure. If this surplus which is at present bringing interest is utilised for any expenditure, it can only be utilised for a non-recurring expenditure. At the same time it must be remembered that if it is so utilised revenues will be minus by Rs. 6 lakhs.

FORESTS.

Some Hon'ble members suggested that forests should be made to yield more money. As I already pointed out the vast wealth which we have got in our forests can only be exploited by incurring capital expenditure on roads and feeder railways. But no impediment will be offered by the Finance Department to any remunerative schemes which the Minister for Forests may be able to put up in due course.

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENT.

My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Jairamdas, from Sind, quoted some figures and showed that the money allotted to the Transferred Departments in other Provinces was higher than the money allotted in this Province and he also referred to the Devolution Rules Nos. 31 and 32 which he thought the Ministers ought to enforce. I may tell this Hon'ble House that there is no occasion for the allocation of separate revenues for the two halves of Government, because there is hardly ever any cause for disagreement. The Reserved side is always prepared to meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Ministers in their demands. Mr. Jairamdas also wanted to know how the rationing takes place. The ordinary system is that each department puts forward its own demand including the new items. The total of that is taken. Then the money which is available is calculated. The cuts are decided by mathematical rule.

Mr. Jairamdas also gave some figures as regards expenditure in the Industries Department in the other Provinces like Madras and Bengal. But I may tell this House that the comparison he makes is not good. In both the Provinces other items of expenditure are shown under "Industries."

There is always a complaint that the Transferred Departments are starved at the expense of the Reserved departments. Many of the Reserved departments are equally important if not more for nation building. Take for instance Irrigation. It must be considered as one of the most important nation-building departments but it is Reserved. Many of the irrigation schemes which are still under construction cannot show results by way of revenue until they are complete, and Hon'ble Members have to remember that they serve a double purpose of not only giving water for cultivation in precarious tracts but also by way of preventing famines.

Concluding the Hon. Finance Member said:—

It is a mistake to think that the criticisms of the Hon'ble members are a cry in the wilderness. Every constructive criticism that they offer is given the best consideration and every attempts is being made to meet the wishes of the representatives of the people.

The council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day.

MR. KHADILKAR'S REVISIONAL APPLICATION

HIGH COURT JUDGE RESERVES ORDERS TILL TUESDAY

—:o:—

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS STAYED

The revisional application made by Mr. Khadilkar, editor of the Marathi Daily "Nawa-Kal" against the order on the Chief Presidency Magistrate refusing to commit the sedition case against him to the High Court sessions came up before Justices Mirza on the Appellate side of the High Court.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai instructed by Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. B. G. Kher solicitor appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader Mr. Shingne appeared for the Crown.

The court-room was crowded by members of the legal profession and the general public.

Mr. Desai in his arguments submitted that in cases which are triable both by the Magistrate and the sessions, the Magistrate in exercising his discretion should have due regard to the interest of the accused which should be the paramount consideration with the Court

Mr Dasai further pointed out that one of the grounds which weighed with the Magistrate was that the work in the High Court was congested. This was an extra-judicial consideration which should not weigh with the Court at all.

Mr. Justice Mirza asked whether the Magistrate knew Marathi.

Mr. Desai, replied that he did not know the language in which the articles were written and he would have to depend merely on the translation. He submitted that a jury would be better able to consider the case from a common sense point of view, especially as it was a political case.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

The Government pleader for the Crown in opposing the application submitted that the Magistrate had rightly exercised the discretion vested in him under the Criminal Procedure Code. He pointed out that under section 251 it was obligatory of the Magistrate to proceed with the case. If at a later stage he found that it was a fit case for the opinions, he could make Committal order under section 347

His Lordships reserved judgment till Tuesday next stayed the Police Court proceedings till Wednesday. The hearing before the Magistrate therefore would not be resumed on Friday as originally fixed.

—:o:—

GOVERNOR VISITS K. E. M. HOSPITAL

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes on the afternoon of Wednesday, visited the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. Arriving at the Hospital at 5 p.m. he inspected all the various sections, administrative and medical, including the Nurses Home, the Operation Theatre and the Out-patient Departments as well as the Wards. In the latter are being treated a number of the victims of the recent riots, and His Excellency enquired about their injuries and conversed for some time with many of them and their friends.

From the Hospital His Excellency proceeded to the Medical College and inspected the Museum, the laboratories and other departments.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The first of a series of lectures in pursuance of the working Committee's resolution was delivered this evening under the auspices of the local Congress Committee Raizada Hansraj M.L.A. presiding Mr. D. P. Misra M.L.A. tressed on the need for Hindu Muslim unity and advised the country to steer clear of communal organisations.

The President in concluding emphasised the need for mass organisation which would be a sure check on communalism. He recalled the example of Afghanistan which was blooming forth into a prosperous state but the Mullahs have brought about its downfall.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

Comrade "Sak's" Call to His Countrymen

Our representative called on Mr. Saklatvala for his views on the recently appointed Labour Commission on India under chairmanship of Mr. Wheatley, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Saklatvala declared that the Indians should repeat to the Wheatley Commission treatment already meted to the Simon Commission, says "Forward"

I am one of those who is a firm believer in the absolute failure of Whitley Councils in Great Britain. From the working class point of view they are only another effective weapon in the hands of the powerful to bully and to hypnotise the weak.

The present conditions in India raise several important issues. The troubles and economic distress are almost unspeakable. The principal victims are the Indian workers and peasants, who count by the hundred million, and the prime and most powerful cause of the conditions is foreign rule.

Another prominent cause is the spread of modern capitalism and the absence of effective militant leadership at the head of the masses to fight economic tyranny in every shape and form.

The Royal Commission does not intend to attack foreign rule in India, to fight modern capitalism in India, or to provide militant, anti-Imperialist, anti-capitalist leadership to the poor oppressed, ill-used Indian workers. Therefore the workers of India have nothing to gain, and everything to lose by this Commission, the true motive of which is to strengthen the Imperialist and capitalist forces over the necks of the workers.

Even for the capitalists of India there is a sinister side to this new pompous Commission report. If there is one thing common to the workers and capitalists of India it is a common need for complete political independence to fight their own fights and manage their own affairs.

And why a Whitley from England? Do not Indians exist who could do the same job, even if it is a dirty capitalist job?

All India from end to end must demand at every stage the national right to manage their own affairs, capitalist and socialist, and their independence from British Imperialist dictatorship.

All Indian peasants and workers must unite as one man to ask Whitley to mind his own business and let India mind hers.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO BURMA

In the Interest of Khadi and Gujarat Vidyapith

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:

It was in 1915 that I last visited Burma that is Rangoon only. Since then though I have had many a call I have not had the time to visit that great province. I am now looking forward to visiting it early next month. I am going there principally in the interest of Khadi and the Gujarat Vidyapith which has always had munificent support from the Gujarati colony in Burma. I hope also to receive donations for the Lajpatrai Memorial. And the forthcoming visit gives me added joy in that it will enable me to meet my life-long friend and companion Dr. P. J. Mehta. I hope too to renew the acquaintance of Burmese friends from whom I have already received invitations. But let all the friends know that I have limited time at my disposal. I must return to Gujarat during the last week of March to enable me to attend the Kathiawad Political Conference which meets at Morbi at the end of March under the Presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Moreover let the friends know that I do not possess now a body that used at one time to stand an infinite amount of wear and tear. Add to this the fact that I must attend to the editing of two weeklies and the daily correspondence. The Reception Committee will therefore kindly give me an unbroken period of six hours to attend to the ablutions, food, rest and the editorial and the other writing work. And as I must rise at 4 a.m., the Reception Committee will kindly see to it that no appointments are made after 9 p.m. so as to enable me to retire to bed by 9 p.m.

DEATH OF GANDHIJI'S GRANDSON

—:o:—

A BOY OF MUCH PROMISE

Mahatmaji writes in Young India:—

I tender my humble thanks to those who have sent me telegrams and letters of condolence on hearing the news of the death of a grandson of mine. Rasik was only seventeen years old and was from his infancy being trained to become a national servant. He was clever, pushful and ambitious. He was an expert carder and had gone to Delhi to help my son Devadas who is teaching spinning and Hindi at the Jamia Millia. He had grown considerably in wisdom during the past few months. Only a few days before he lay on his death-bed he wrote to me to show how devoted he had become to the Ramayan and the Gita. He had developed a fine sense of responsibility. With the views I hold on death Rasik's death has caused me no grief, or such grief as I have felt is purely based on selfish considerations. I had built high hopes on getting much national service from Rasik with his body which is now no more. But for him, he has gone because he had outgrown the use of his existing body. And he has gone the blessed way which every one of us must tread. His death therefore only brings me closer to God, makes me realise my responsibility more fully than before. The thought that he died at his post fills me with joy. His death has enabled me to come closer to the Musalman world. Rasik's Musalman comrades, I hear from Devadas, were ever kind to him. Dr. Ansari gave him the attention not merely of a first class physician but bestowed upon him a father's loving care. The principal and staff of the Jamia were never failing in their attention. My respectful thanks are due to them all. Dr. Sharma of the Tibbia College, to the devoted nurses under whose charge the patient had been placed and to the numerous Hindu friends who helped Devadas in the task of nursing Rasik. But for the loving and unsolicited aid given by his Hindu and Muslman friends Devadas might easily have been broken by the strain of nursing his patient and ward whom he loved so dearly during the prolonged unconsciousness that had overtaken Rasik. His was a death not to mourn but to envy.

POLICE HAND HANDEDNESS ON SIMON BOYCOTT DAY

—:o:—

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST

MADRAS, Feb. 21

The Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress and District Congress Committee at their respective meetings passed a resolution expressing "strong and indignant condemnation of the action of the police in abitrarily and high handedly interfering with the boycott arrangements in the city by preventing the bill posting companies from pasting posters, by tearing posters, by interefding with the distribution of handbills and the freedom of movement of peaceful citizens on the day of boycott procession by preventing, in the name of traffic regulation, those who were for boycott from joining the procession and from proceeding to the harbour where they wanted to express their repudiation of the Simon Commission by their presence, and by otherwise interfering with Congressmen and Congress sympathisers in several petty and annoying ways.—A. P.

KING ABLE TO WALK

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The King yesterday was able to walk around his bedroom with the aid of a stick. With thaw came brilliant sunshine enabling the windows of the King's bedroom to be opened early this morning.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes visited the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Gordhandas Sundardas Medical College Parel on Wednesday the 20th February.

The following had the honour of being invited to dine at Government House Bombay on Wednesday the 20th February:—Sir Currimbhoy and Lady Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brander, Sir Vasantrao Labhalkar, Sir Shaporoji and Lady Billimoria, Colonel F. G. Fitzgerald, Major and Mrs. R. W. Clarke, the Marquis of Bellpuig, Mr and Mrs S. Kurihara, Mr and Mrs G. Z. Meli, Dr. and Mrs. M. A. de Heredia, Dr. and Mrs W. F. Pais, the Revd. G. C. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs T. A. Stewart, Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto, Lt: Colonel and Mrs W. M. Houston, Commander and Mrs R. H. Garstin, Mr. M. W. Brayshay, Mr and Mrs H. P. Dastur, Mr and Mrs H. T. Actou, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr Shantidas Askuran, Mr A. E. Baker, Mr and Mrs C. I. Brown, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mr. W. G. Dove, Mr A. G. Gray, Mr and Mrs N. G. Hunt and Mr Sayed M. S. Moulvi.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

The Council of the Provincial Muslim League at a meeting held yesterday decided to invite the next session of the All India Muslim League to Lahore.—Free Press.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

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Ladies love it.

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INDIAN STUDENTS ABOARD

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

education, I know full well that India has everything to learn from it but if the sons of India come merely to tack a degree on to their names, even the best education in the world is lost on them.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS.

The following suggestions may not be amiss in connection with this very difficult subject, if they help any parents who contemplate sending their sons abroad. The writer puts them forward in deepest humility because his heart has been wrung by what he has seen and heard during a short stay in the Metropolitan City of the British Empire.

1. Arrangement should be made for payments to boys through some responsible agencies who can furnish the parents with reports about their sons from time to time.

2. Parents should make it a point to get periodical reports about their sons' studies and conduct from the Principal or managing bodies of the respective schools or colleges which they attend.

3. Information regarding their place of residence, mode of living, etc., should be obtained through some source or other whenever possible.

4. Only such amounts should be sent to the boys as would suffice for their maintenance in foreign countries, just to meet the necessities of life, college fees and books, etc., so that they may have to think twice before spending any money in any undesirable manner.

5. The boy should be recalled to India if the first year's progress is not satisfactory.

6. No boy should be sent abroad in the first instance, unless he has some understanding of the responsibilities of life and unless he can decide for himself the course of training which will be best for his future career.

7. Remittances from home should, at the present cost of living in England be at the rate of about £17 per month for board and lodging, college fees, books, clothes, etc.

The writer sincerely hopes that this will stimulate all those concerned to provide for higher education in India itself for the children of her soil.

London, Jan. 23.

ANOTHER COTTON MILL FOR MYSORE

—:o:—

A BOMBAY MERCHANT'S ENTERPRISE

(From A Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Feb. 15.

Sir Victor Sassoon indicated to the Textile Enquiry Committee in Bombay the other day, that if Bombay labour insisted on its exorbitant demands, the mill-owners would have to think of migrating to the moffusil. He stated it as a fore-warning to recalcitrant Labour, but in fact he seems to have been only giving expression to the trend of capitalistic thought engaged in the Bombay mill enterprise. Already one enterprising gentleman from Guzerat has come down south, and is well on his way to establish an up-to-date cotton spinning and weaving mill in the quiet region of Mysore. A touch of pathos is associated with his enterprise.

Seth Narsilal Mulji Pandya came to Mysore for a change of climate and medical treatment for his wife and son who were ailing, and lost his son here not long after. Amidst the domestic gloom that followed, his thoughts turned to the business possibilities of this locality. He found that the single cotton mill started here ten years ago was bravely fighting against odds owing to certain initial mistakes, and that in spite of that, there was good scope here, both in point of the availability of labour and the supply of cotton, for a well-equipped spinning and weaving mill.

Negotiations on the subject with friends at home and with the Mysore Durbar followed, a twenty acres plot, advantageously situated, was secured through the kindness of the Durbar on a 999 years' lease, and the foundation-stone was laid for the building not long ago by the Dewan of the State. Up to date spinning and weaving machinery have been ordered from a first class firm of German makers, and a contract for the building planned to cost Rs. ten lakhs has been placed with a firm of structural engineers in Bangalore. Two qualified engineers supervise the construction on behalf of the proprietors.

The mill is to consist of 400 looms and 20,000 spindles, and is to afford employment for 1500 labourers. This will be the first weaving mill to be established in the city of Mysore, though the second spinning mill, the Sri Khishnarajendra Mill being the first. The Durbar has been sympathetic enough to promise facilities in the matter of the supply of power, water, and railway siding, for the mill.

Seth Narsilal Pandya has shown considerable enterprise in investing Bombay's surplus capital so far south, and in making Mysore his business home. He has already rendered himself conspicuous by several acts of lavish charity to the poor and deserving, and his simplicity and virtue have procured for him numerous friends in Mysore, to whom it is a matter of great pleasure that he is introducing a new industry into Mysore, and who hope that it may prove an unqualified success.

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And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and

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NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik celebrated on the 19th instant the 14th death Anniversary of the late Hon'ble Gokhale in the College Hall, when Mr. R. D.G. Padhye presided at the meeting

The first anniversary of the "General Strike" was celebrated by the Khargpur Branch of the B.N.Ry Indian Labour Union on the 14th instant (being the day when the Central Council issued Mandate) when Mr. B. Dundapani presided. Speeches were made in which it was stated that the success achieved in the last strike was entirely due to the strict non-violent methods they adopted all through their struggle.

Nagpur.—The committee appointed by the Central Provinces Government to suggest Legislation for sickness insurance for provincial workers has, it is understood recommended compulsory sickness insurance for industrial workers in factories, mines and plantations only, it being of opinion that Legislation for agricultural workers is premature.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Found guilty of attempting to cheat Mr. A. D. Gordon, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mrs. Flora Mason was sentenced to one months imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. A. P.

Mr. D. P. Vaidya Government pleader, Thana for the last 21 years, expired in the early hours of Tuesday morning. He was 58 years old and had practised for 34 years at the bar.

Ahmedabad.—The strike of taxi-drivers ended on Wednesday after an hours conference between them and the Deputy Police Superintendent who promised to redress their grievances against the police.—A. P.

Chingleput.—The Sessions Judge delivered Judgment on Wednesday in the sensational Katurakkam Railway Disaster case wherein Sundaram and seven others are charged with maliciously removing rails and firsh plates and wrecking the Ceylon Boat Mail of July 21st [illegible] The asssessors returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against all the accused. The Judge agreeing with the jury sentenced the first and sixth accused to transporation for life and the rest to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Madras.—A passionate appeal was made by Colonel Gidney addressing the Anglo-Indian Association, Madras, asking the community to take a larger share in the affairs of the country.—A. P.

Surat.—The Trial has commenced before the Sessions Judge Mr. D. D. Cooper and a jury, of the three Mahomedan accused charged with having caused the death of Bava Rambharose during the recent communal disturbances.—A. P.

A new weekly entitled "Land and Life" devoted to planting, Agriculture commerce and industries has been added to the list of Madras journals from 17th inst.—A. P.

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LITERATURE SENT ON REQUEST.

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HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

CASE UNDER CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT

—:o:—

WIFE'S APPLICATION FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp at the High Court on the suit filed by Anne Grace Saldanha a Catholic woman of Bombay, asking for a declaration that her marriage with Peter Phinp Saldanha (first defendant) under the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 was valid and lawful and for restitution of conjugal rights with him. She also sought a declaration that the first defendant's alleged marriage with Olive Beata D'Souza (Second defendant) was null and void.

On June 9, 1928, a betrothal ceremony took place at the church at Dabul, Bombay, where plaintiff and first defendant made a declaration in writing that they intended to perform their marriage. On June 14 a ceremony took place before the marriage registrar in Bombay. The parties did not live together has it was the desire of the first defendant that the marriage should be kept a secret.

SECOND MARRIAGE AT IGATPURI

Thereafter on June 27 the first defendant acting under the influence of his mother married the second defendant (Olive D'Souza) in church at Igatpuri according to Catholic rites and they both had been living together. In July the second defendant coming to know of the first marriage filed a complaint of bigamy against the first defendant but later she wanted to withdraw the case, but this was not allowed by the Magistrate. The first accused was ultimately acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Nasik who held that the first alleged marriage was not valid and therefore there was no bigamy.

The plaintiff then filed the present suit at the High Court.

GOVERNED BY CANON LAW.

The first defendant contended that as a Catholic he was governed by the Canon Law of the Church and therefore his marriage with the plaintiff under the Christian Marriage Act was a nullity. That Act did not apply to the Catholic Christians of India. He also pleaded that the civil ceremony before the marriage registrar in Bombay was conditional on a religious ceremony in church being performed thereafter, but this did not take place. The alleged marriage with the plaintiff was therefore null and void.

His Lordship in his judgment observed that the law applicable to Goa to which place the plaintiff and the first defendant belonged, required a civil ceremony as essential for valid marriages while the religious ceremony was a matter for the choice of the parties according to the dictates of their conscience. The provisions of the Christian Marriage Act did not provide for exempting any sect of Christians from its operation.

His Lordship therefore held that the plaintiff's marriage with the first defendant was valid and passed a decree in her favour. The first defendant was ordered to pay the cost of the second defendant.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of January last the Society employed in all 45 Agents, of these, 4 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 36 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,699 individuals during the month. In 1,440 cases the accused were find more or less. In 125 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz. 128 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital wy the Magistrates. In 69 cases the accused were acquitted and in 48 cases the accused were warned and discharged.

In 52 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 25 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 218/4 in all.

In 21 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals. In 20 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished as follows for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour.

337 animals were treated as Out-Patients by the Society's Venterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

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CROP FAILURE IN JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

—:o:—

REPORT OF DAMAGE DONE BY FROST

Mr. Sunderlal Golcha, a prominent landlord of Jubbulpore District, was present during investigation conducted by the Tehsildar, Jubbulpore, in connection with the damage done to the Rabi crops by frost in Jubbulpore District. During the investigation 24 villages were visited. Mr. Golcha in his report to the President the Landlords' and Tenants' Association gives an account of the damage done. This is what he writes:—

"I accompanied the Tehsildar, Jubbulpore, who inspected the crop condition of the undermentioned 24 villages of the Panagar Circle and submit for your information and action the report of what I saw. The area under crop exceeded 20,000 acres and we walked nearly 40 miles on 10th and 11th February inspecting hundreds of fields under every variety of crop and taking circuitous ways so that nothing may escape our observation. Before the destruction the growth of crop was splendid, never seen within 20 years, but the sheafs contained absolutely no grain and only in some cases was there any shape of wheat remaining in that condition since the frost petrified. We met with no wheat grain in any field in all our walks except very thin grain in one or two fields on very high level and sown very early.

ABOUT ONE-SIXTEENTH OF CROP.

Those fields were too small and too few to effect the percentage in even the slightest way and there too the crop would not exceed even an anna in a rupee, provided it can be separated at all and the peasant has money to pay the cost of reaping. As for gram, the crop has absolutely been destroyed in the stage in which it was at the time of frost. Some grains have the shape of gram, but are completely without pith and are quite flat. Lentils, linseed and 'dhana' have also been completely destroyed.

As regards crops which had not shot forth heads at the time of the frost, the heads that are now coming up are white and lifeless with no hope at all. We were at pains to see if there was some slight hope and we got opened several stalks, but in all cases we found the heads in embriyo white and dead. The heads that are now coming up in all cases are white and grainless and this verifies our statement.

FATE OF CROP.

The crop that had no heads formed inside the stalk at the time of the frost is quite stunted and is drying up. It is not growing at all. It is feared that it too will be destroyed, but we cannot say definitely what its fate would be till in about a fortnight. The area under such crop is however negligible. There was also nothing in the heads of crop sown very early, there being nothing but a shape of the grain with no milk inside, petrification having over-taken it also completely.

To sum up, our estimate of crop is nil for every variety and is worth only for fodder. Not only is there anything on the positive side, but that peasants will have to spend out of pocket to have it gathered for fodder. Labourers are already out of work and they along with those who are unable to work and depend upon village charity are faced with immediate danger of starvation. Tenants have only about a fortnight's stock of rice and other catables with them in places where paddy is grown and will obviously be faced with starvation after their present stock is exhausted.

NO GRAIN FOR SEED PURPOSES.

In all the villages we inspected we met hundreds of people and our inquiries elicited the fact that there is absolutely no grain for seed purposes, even with big malguzars what to say of the small tenants.

I am narrating here bare facts with strict regard to truth. I have never witnessed such vast expanse of absolutely grainless crop or such depression in the people and I think that such a sight will have burnt itself in any memory. I therefore strongly urge that immediate action should be taken in the matter. The list of people requiring gratuitous relief will follow later. The malguzars have been instructed to prepare these and send them to you.

LIST OF VILLAGES VISITED.

(1) Bilgawan, (2) Murari, (3) Garda, (4) Kariwah, (5) Mohaniya, (6) Doondi, (7) Khamaria, (8) Singod, (9) Bijna, (10) Manlajhir, (11) Mankawara, (12) Lodki, (13) Kaladoongar, (14) Jaitna, (15) Bijhina, (16) Bamhnoda, (17) Sohagna (18) Akohla, (19) Singaideep Malais I and II, (20) Deogawan, (21) Gulendr, (22) Lakhna, (23) Jajmali, (24) Purena.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN JUBBULPORE

—:o:—

EFFORTS OF LANDLORDS' AND TENANTS ASSOCIATION

Due to almost wholesale devastation of the present Rabi crops in Jubbulpore District following the one that occurred last year the district is faced with the gravest situation ever experienced in these parts. The Landlords' and Tenants' Association lately met and adopted the following among resolutions to combat the famine conditions:—

Resolved that a committee of 50 members (10 from each Tehsil and 10 from Jubbulpore city) be appointed under the presidentship of Mr. Kanhaiyalal pleader Jubbulpore, a majority of which Committee will accompany and enquire along with the Officers of the Government into the extent of damage to the Rabi crops in the district.

A Committee of prominent citizens under the presidentship of the Hon. Seth Govind Das was appointed to propose measures of relief and bring them into effect in the District.

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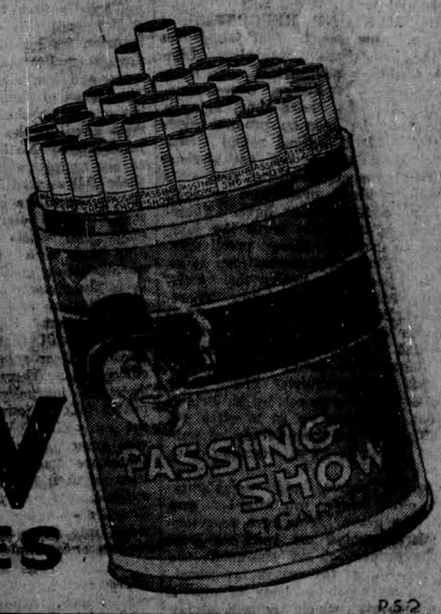

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JOURNALIST IS TIGHT-ROPE DANCER

The following is an abbreviated version of an interesting lecture delivered by Lord Riddle a the Institute of Journalists:—

The psychology of journalists is a subject of perennial interest. Therefore it may be useful to investigate the mental processes that excite so much comment criticism, occasional admiration, and, sometimes, more or less sincere praise. To begin with, we must admit that the publicity itch—the desire to communicate news or views, the desire to make some sort of sensation—is the basis of all journalism. All true journalists have it. The itch may be intuitive or acquired. It develops by use, but in course of time becomes attenuated except with fanatics or individuals endowed with unusual enthusiasm.

I often think of a story told by a successful member of the craft. As a youth, when working on a north country paper, he had brought off a good scoop. Next morning, when travelling by an early train, after gloating over his achievement he lent the paper to a solitary fellow-passenger who, on searching it from end to end, remarked, "I wonder why they don't put the lard market in this edition"! The journalist said, "That made me miserable. Now such an incident would never give me a qualm." Improved technique and increased facility bring pleasures of their own, but they are subjective rather than objective. The journalist enjoys writing, but his pleaesure at seeing himself in print becomes less acute. Nevertheless, generalities are misleading. The make-up man, at any rate, wants to see the paper to view his handwork. We must admit also that journalism is a commercial business and that a newspaper lives by selling news and views.

PUBLIC MEN AND REPORTERS.

Of course, this aspect of journalism colours the journalist's mentality. Like any other trader or professional man, he is bound by certain traditions, conventions, and ideals. At the same time, being a trader, he must be keen to produce readable "copy." He is hedged round with dificulties. Many people are not anxious for publicity or want publicity that suits them—publicity which puts them or their concerns in a favourable light. Therefore, in seeking after the truth the journalist has to combat these proclivities. Interviewing, like cross-examination, is an art, but the journalist, unlike the barrister, cannot exercise compulsion. Therefore a journalist has to adapt himself to the situation in dealing with unwilling or untruthful individuals. The question has been raised, how should the interviewed deal with the journalists? The other day I saw an amusing speech by M. Briand to reporters. It sums up in a witty fashion what should be the attitude of public men, at any rate when dealing with reporters:—

"We are old friends, old neighbours, old lovers, old fighters, you and I, and will be till the grave. You have represented me, misrepresented me, been my loud speaker, the paintes of my character, the critics of my words, the cog in my wheel, the stone in my shoe, the body of men I cannot do without, which is indissolubly knit with my fame, my name, and my public life. Crush round me? I will never rebuke you! Get what crumble you can! You will make loaves from them. But let me pass now, for I have my train to catch, and a Frenchman must never miss his train to Paris!"

PROPHYLAXIS.

I also saw in an American newspaper an article by Mr. Pringle, in which he put forward suggestions for what doctors would call prophylaxis. He said:—

"If for instance, your son has eloped with Arline Joy of the Follies, it is, perhaps, just as well to admit the mis-alliance frankly. Undoubtedly your unwelcome callers have already been to the City Hall, and have examined the file of marriage licences. The reporter will not be dissuaded by warnings that you are a big advertiser, and that the owner of his paper is a friend of yours or by the offer of a bribe. But there is an outside chance that he can be deceived by a becoming setatement that the marriage is one which delights you, that Miss Joy is a graduate of Smith College, doing work in the chorus in preparation for grand opera. Thus suppress your real feelings and next morning, it is probable, the headlines will be "Promient youth weds college girl prima Donna" instead of "scion and chorine elope: flee parental wrath."

Silence is the best refuge for the interviewed. The slippery slope of conversation leads to revelations or lies."

TIGHT-ROPE DANCER.

A newspaper office is a hard taskmaster. There is no putting off things till to-morrow. The copy must be ready. These necessities produce punctuality, tireless industry, and ceaseless vigilance. It may be safely asserted that there are no sleuths like newspaper sleuths One would think that this would betoken corresponding energy and punctuality in journalists in dealing with their private affairs. Such is not, however, the case. A journalist is like a tight-rope dancer. When he is on the rope he is all attention, but when walking down Oxford Street, owing to carelessness, he is knocked down by a motor omnibus. Happily the modern journalist is introducing his profeseional habits into his private life. He has learned that a certain amount of money and a certain amount of attention to his private affairs are the basis of independence. He has learned that a man cannot keep a wife and children on compliments. There is one aspect of journalistic mentality that must not be overlooked. Journealists are not to be bribed or "got at" Nor are they prepared to be treated as inferiors. On the other hand. Pressmen have learned that when in the pursuit of business, like lawyers, doctors, and accountants, they must show a certain measure of consideration for their victims, and fully realize that in doing so they lose none of their self-respect.

JOURNALIST PROPER.

Journalism produces a strange senso of mental detachment. The journalist proper is an observer and recorder of the scenes with which he deals. He is rarely one of the actors. Of course, there are exceptions—Mussolini, for example. Being a recorder, naturally and properly the journalist's first thought is what sort of a story will this event make? What does it mean for his particular public? What are its implications? What is it worth in space and how should it be dealt with? This sense of detachment lays the journalist open to a charge of cynicism, and one must admit the charge is not without justification. No body of men see so much of the secret twistings and turnings of their fellow-creatures. No wonder they incline towards a cynical view of life. But they are also tolerant and free from jealousy. Journalists are sentimental concerning, their own environment. The great world outside goes on from day to day. It is their raw material. They record its doings, great and small, apparently without sentiment. But if a colleague dies or is seriously ill, then journalists are just as sentimental as other people in similar circumstances. There are many different sorts of journalistic psychologies. The public talk of journalists as if all were of the same class. We who are in the business know how many different classes there are and how they differ in the nature of their work, in their professional outlook, and in their outlook on life. Roughly speaking, journalists may be divided into three classes—academies, technicians and popularisst.

THE ACADEMICS.

The academics are not necessarily University men. Academicism is mainly due to intuition and environment. In short, academics have a critical, informing, and often reforming diathesis—to use a medical term—coupled with considerable powers of exposition. They usually abhor sensation unless it takes a literary form. They are cultured and cultivated—much interested in literature. Concerning politics, the major part of their raw material, they usually hold decided opinions. They also take an interest in foreign affairs, on which they write with more or less knowledge, according to the individual writer's information. With their watch-dog minds and reforming and propagandist proclivities, they render valuable public service. As a rule they represent the views of small, but influential classes. In private life journalits of this kind are mostly kind and gentle—perfect lambs, in fact, not-withstanding they wrap themselves in lions' skins and roar in public. In "Our Knowledge of the External World," Mr. Bertrand Russell gives an interesting explanation of the phenomenon. He says that the safety of modern times has become monotonous. "Hence the verbal bloodthirstiness of many quiet literary men. The barbaric substratum of human nature, unsatisfied in action, finds an outlet in imagination."

ITS DANGERS.

Notwithstanding its value, journalism of of this sort has its dangers. When one is continually lecturing other people one is apt unconsciously to become somewhat self-righteous and to regard one's self as specially nominated by the Almighty to put the world right. One is also apt to forget that in truth one is turning out criticism and advice for so much per thousand words! Most academics are saved from these dangers by a sense of humour, coupled with a professional attitude of mind. They write their article as part of the publication for which it is intended and without any overweening sense of their own importance. In other words, they regard themselves merely as instruments for the purpose of expressing their paper's views.

This brings us to the question of conscience regarding anonymous contributions. How far is the journalist entitled to go in writting against his convictions, and to what extent should he write to order Is he justified in using his knowledge and skill to uphold views with which he disegrees? No doubt the general opinion is that, while not being fussy, a journalist should not write contrary to his convictions. Indeed, I understand that in some Continental countries a journalist is entitled to pecuniary compensation if, by a change of policy, he is faced with the alternative of writing against his convictions or leaving his job. The administration of this law must present serious difficulties, if justice is to be meted out to both proprietor and journalist.

QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE.

There is however, another side to the question. I have heard influential journalists, here and in America, take up this position. A journalist resumbles a barrister. He is paid for his skill in stating a case. The contribution is anonymous. Therefore the newspaper, and not the writer, is responsible for the views expressed. Editors, newspaper proprietors, and others are entitled to have a case stated and to employ an expert to state it. The expert must do his best for his fee whether he agrees or disagrees. I offer no opinion regarding ethical considerations involved in this proposition, except to say that the public do not place the leader-writer in the same category as the lawyer, and that an article would have little value if the reader knew that the writer did not believe in the opinions expressed. In practice, these problems seldom arise. Either the journalist is sympathetic with the policy of the newspaper or holds no strong opinions one way or another.

This question of conscience has other journalistic implications. Is a skilful writer justified in preparing a speech, letter, article, or book for a public man so that he may pass it off as his own, particularly when the real author disagrees with the views expressed? Here, again, I offer no opinion. Every man must judge for himself. Ghosts and their doings are always perplexing.

PRESS AGENT'S JOB.

Then, again, we are faced with the problem of the journalistic Press agent, whose job it is to boost some individual, commodity, cimmercial undertaking, or movement. In America, the Press agent has become an alarming, if not sinister, figure. His ingenious methods for securing unpaid publicity, suppressing unpleasant facts, or promoting or killing movements are amazing. Press agents often perform useful services by supplying information concerning matters of public interest, but many are journalistic Barnums. Truth and accuracy do not count. Their aim is publicity by any means but payment. Here the profession is only in its infancy, but there are signs that it is growing in extent and variety. It is, of course, easy to moralize on the psychology of the Press agent, who undertakes the task of boosting a movement in which he does not believe, but I am not here to moralize. My only purpose is to examine the facts. I leave this aspect of journalistic psychology by putting another question. Suppose that Jones, a convinced teetotaller with a sick wife, six small children, and heavily in debt, receives an offer to act as Press agent for a large firm of brewers who offer him double the shall salary he is now receiving, should he accept the job? I wounder, and no doubt, so will you. I have nothing to say of the Press agent who concocts fake pargraphs by manufacturing or distorting news. He is outside the pale.

THE TECHNICIANS.

There is not much to be said about the army of technicians, male and female the specialists who concentrate on finance, sport, etc. The army also comprises regiments of journalists, including women, who specialize in periodical work. All technologists concentrate keenly on their subjects, and rarely diverge into the region of journalism in general. Some are enthusiasts because they are passionately devoted to their subject; others because it is their professional province.

Accident enters largely into journalistic careers. A man starts as a reporter or sub-editor. To meet an emergency he is put on to do the billiards, and ends up by becoming a notable authority on the game. In some branches, this sort of adaptation has its drawbacks. A purely journalistic knowledge of nursing babies is, not, as a rule, satisfactory, however fluently the specialist may write. The gift of presenting a technical subject in an informative, accurate, and attractive fashion is rare. It is invariably the result of knowledge and powers of expression combined with enthusiasm. A new race has emerged which exhibits remarkable powers of adaptation when collaborating with fiction editors in constructing thrilling service. Nevertheless, the individual writer still holds his or her own. The co-operative story rarely equals the first-class individualistic effort. However skilfully compounded, it lacks a note of personality. The hand is the hand of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob second-hand.

THE POPULARISTS.

We now come to the popularists who understand what will interest the general public.

They understand the art of presentation. They know what to put on the bill. They have the gift of selection. If a dozen news editors, sub-editors, and reporters are called upon to choose for publication say twenty items out of a hundred they will almost invariably make the same choice. The same remark applies to speeches. With unerring skill reporters will pick out the only things that matter. The popularists pride themselves on accuracy. This leads them to observe the old journalistic maxim, "When you don't know, leave out!" Most of the charges of maccacy levelled against the Press are due to omissions not to direct statements. The statement is correct so far as it goes, but omits some fact or argument which the critic regards as essential. This is often unavoidable, considering the rapidity with which newspapers have to be produced. We have to recognize that journalism has a psychology of its own. Newspapers are not, and cannot be, complete presentations of life inasmuch as they deal mostly with the abnormal and exceptional not the normal and customary. That explains why gradual tendencies and subtle changes in manners and customs are rarely noticed by the Press. It is only when the change has matured so to speak, that it excites attention. Take the length of women's skirts for instance. Gradual shortening received but small attention except in the fashion columns but when joudnalists, like the rest of mankind, awoke to the amazing fact that skirts had risen almost to or above the knee then the subject was well ventilated. The world is full of tendencies and movements that come to nothing. Consequently the journalistic mind is ever prone to disregard movements that give no definite signs of reaching their goal.

HIS STRAIN.

Dr. Johnson, himself a journalist of no mean order remarked that tediousness was the worst of all literary vices. It is certainly the worst of all journalistic vices. In the journalist's struggle to avoid it he is apt to develop disregard for realities and proportions. The newspaper reader buys his paper for several reasons. He wants the ordinary bread-and-butter news, but he also wants interesting reading. He wants something startling and fresh presented in attractive form. Therefore the journalist is compelled hour by hour and day by day, to strain for what will interest the reader.

Here, again, the journalist is like a tight-rope dancer. His audience expect him to give several different kinds of exhibition—straight dignified walk, startling gymnasties and attractive tricks. If he only does the dignified part of the business he is regarded as dull, whereas if he only performs stratling gymnastics and pretty tricks he is regarded as purely sensational. In short to be a success he must give a full bill to meet all tastes and requirements. To continue the analogy, tight-rope walking produces a certain type of mentality, and so it is with journalists. This peculiarity is accentuated by the fact that journalists, like other professions are more or less a class apart. We all know the story of the evangelist who by mistake asked the newspaper reporter whether he was saved. He said. "I am a reporter." "Oh!" said the evangelist, I apologize!"

SECONDS HAND IN CLOCK OF HISTORY.

The growth of newspapers specialization and the ever-growing flow of news which has to be dealt with have tended more and more to remove the journalist from actual non-journalistic contact with his fellow-men. In a measure this is unavoidable but there is no doubt that intimate association with various sorts of men and women in a non-journalistic fashion is invaluable from a newspaper point of view as the journalist is thus enabled to grasp actualities in their everyday gart instead of being limited to an acquaintance that only arises when something exceptional occurs that demads journalistic treatment. Schopenhauer puts this in cynical fashion in "Some forms of Literature." He says:—

"The newspaper is the seconds hand in the clock of history; and it is not only made of baser metal than those which point the minute and the hour, but it seldom goes right—if it's wrong the clock is wrong. The so-called leading article is the chorus to the drama of passing events. Exasiration of every kind is as essential to journalism is to the dramatic art for the object of Journalism is to make events go as far as possible. Thus it is that all journalists are in the very nature of their calling alarmists, and this is their way of giving interest to what they write. Herein they are like little dogs—if anything stirs they immediately set up shrill bark. Therefore let us carefully regulate the attention to be paid to this trumpet of danger so that it may not disturb our digestion. Let us recognize that a newspaper is at best but a magnifying glass and very often merely a shadow on the wall.

BRISBANE'S RETORT.

In commenting on this, Mr. Arthur Brisbane said in 1912:—

"The newspaper it is true is the "seconds hand" on the face of the clock of history. It must exaggerate each second's importance otherwise the seconds could not be counted. It exaggerates in comparison with the slow moving hour hand. But it does not exaggerate considering the needs of the individual reader. For if the newspaper is the "seconds hand in the clock of history," the individual is the seconds hand in the clock of humanity, the nation is the minute hand and the race (he should have said the world) is the hour hand. The journalistic seconds hand in its rapid exaggerated talking keeps pace with that human seconds hand—the individual in his enforced concentration on the little things that happen in his little life. A newspaper is a mirror reflecting the public, a mirror more or less defective but still a mirror. The papers of the different nations reflect the nations more or less accurately. And the paper that the individual holds in his hand reflects that individual more or less accurately. The newspaper does about what the public does. It is the public and not the newspaper that sets the pace. If you have newspapers devoting space to the secret, prearranged murder of a gambler you may know that the public's mind is concentrated on that crime and not on the proceedings of some scientific convention. Those are the four things; the reader must see, he must read, he must understand, he must believe. If you want to write an editorial defending Moses against the attack of Rabbi Hirsch who denounces some of Moses' teachings, you can put almost any kind of heading on your editorial. If you head it "Analyysis of the Dietetic Teachings of the ancients" 90 per cent of those that see the headin won't read. You can write the same editorial headed "Be Kind to Poor Moses, He Had No Icebox," and 90 per cent of those who see will read.

SCARE HEADLINES.

Probably Schopenhauer would have said that his case had been proved by Mr. Brisbane. He would have asked why should the journalist excite the reader by scare headlines and by writing his "copy" so as to excite curiosity? However we do not live in an ideal world. The journalist is a trader who has to make a popular appeal. In doing so he must pay due regard to the characteristics of the individuals who are the seconds hands in the scheme of things. When they become more interested in the solar system than they are in the parish pump the no doubt the newspapers will concentrate on astronomy instead of more mundane affairs. Meanwhile, I sometimes think that the public are more interested in the ordinary doings of foreign countries than we imagine, and that we might with advantage give a little more space to such matters John O'London's Weekly.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Bomanji Jamsetji Wadia LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the forenoon of the 21st January 1929.

Flying Officer V. Harris B.A.F., to be Assistant Resident, Perim, from the 21st January 1929, vice Captain R. H. Martin.

Mr. J. P. DeQuadros LL.B., to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee, Bombay, Registrar of Companies, Registrar.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S. is permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service with effect from the 11th inst.

The services of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani I.C.S. are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise, is granted from 24th April 1929 leave on average pay for six months and 15 days combined with leave on half average pay for 18 days.

Mr. G. Wiles, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government Finance Department, is granted from 2nd April leave on average pay for two months and 20 days combined with leave on half average pay for four months and ten days, prefixing the Easter Holidays.

Mr. C. G. Preke, I.C.S., on relief to act as Secretary to Government, Finance Department, vice Mr. G. Wiles.

A temporary appointment of Under Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, Secretariat, is created for a period of four months and Mr. M. D. Dhat, I.C.S., is appointed to hold it with effect from 2nd April 1929.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., received charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 14th February 1929 in the afternoon.

With effect from 2nd December 1928, vice Mr. H. B. Clayton, reverted to the regular line as Collector:—Messrs. A. M. Green, I.C.S., and H. Messrs. A. M. Green, I.C.S., and H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collectors.

With effect from 8th December 1928, vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., retired:—Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded, and Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to be Collector, vice Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S. seconded.

With effect from 6th January 1929, vice Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., confirmed as Second Grade Commissioner:—

Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded, and Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., to be Collector, vice Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., seconded.

Mr. G. K. Kudav, on completion of his special duty, to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. C. N. Millard.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Steel, to be a member of the Bombay Medical Council, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Thomas.

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